New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Interesting from the Plains.

St. Louis, Monday, July 30.

We are in receipt of late advices from the Plains. Mr. [illegible], District Attorney of the United States for Utah, was at South Platte, en route for Washington, with dispatches from Gov. Brigham's to the War Department. He met no Indians or whites until he reached Sweet Water, where he found a large party of Mormons exploring the gold. They were cleansing and [illegible] the bed of the river. A letter from a gold-seeker says, that they had found large quantities of silver. One man in the vicinity of Sweet Water took $40 of gold in a day. Gold had also been discovered on Medicine Bow Stream, southwest of Fort Laramie. Two hundred Arapahoe Indians were encamped a short distance from this river and were peaceable. They say if a war takes place between the Sioux and the troops they will join the strongest party. A war party of Sioux at Seaboats Creek, fifty miles above Fort Laramie, were awaiting the arrival of troops and threatened, if they did not arrive in ten days, they would kill every white man between Laramie and Devil's Gate.

Several trains of Mormons from Texas had been fallen in with between Fort Kearney and the Blues. They had lost twenty by cholera, but the balance were in good health.

The Eastern Railroad Company—The Recent Defalcation of the Treasurer.

Boston, Monday, July 30.

At the adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Eastern Railroad to-day, the report of the Special Committee was read, warmly debated, and finally adopted. The defalcation of Tuckerman, the late Treasurer of the Company, is found to amount to $945,000. The Committee speak encouragingly of the prospects of the Road, make various suggestions for a more economical management, to guard against fraud, &c. A new Board of Directors was chosen, and the meeting adjourned.

The Emigrant Aid Society of Massachusetts.

Boston, Monday, July 30.

The Secretaries of the New-England Association of Clergymen have issued a second circular exhibiting the most encouraging success towards the object contemplated. The purpose of the Association is to embrace the three thousand clergymen of New-England as life members of the Kansas Emigrant Aid Society, on paying twenty dollars, making a general fund of $60,000—this sum to be expended in settling Kansas with Christian men and women from New-England.

Gov. Reeder and his Alleged Land Speculations.

St. Louis, Monday, July 30.

Governor Reeder furnishes a copy of his answer to Secretary Marcy's last letter to him, to the Lawrence Tribune. He says in relation to the charge of having purchased half-breed Kansas lands, that he purchased no such lands, and he thinks he has been treated unfairly because the President has called on him for a defence against the charge of violating rules which are not specified, and he asks for a specification.

Congressional Nominations in Minnesota.

Chicago, Monday, July 30.

St. Paul, Minnesota, papers of the 26th instant state that after the nomination of H. M. Rice for delegate to Congress, a number of the members of the Democratic Convention met in Governor Gorman's library and nominated Hon. David Olmsted. Ex-Governor Ramsey received 30 votes in the Republican Convention, although he had previously declined the nomination.

Three Murders on Board Ship.

Baltimore, Monday, July 30.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday are received. Three sailors were murdered on board the ship Colchis, of Philadelphia, whilst on their way from New-Orleans to the Balize. The authorities had refused to allow the vessel to go to sea, and an examination into the affair was in progress.

Yellow Fever at Gosport, Va.

Baltimore, Monday, July 30.

New-Orleans papers of Monday last are received, but the latest mail is still due. Up to Saturday night, the total number of yellow fever at Gosport, Va., was 24, while the deaths were 18.

Death of Judge Frick.

Baltimore, Monday, July 30.

Judge Wm. Frick, of our Superior Court, died yesterday at Warm Sulphur Springs, of dysentery.

Marine Excursion.

New-Haven, Monday, July 30.

The Blue Bird Aquatic Club, composed of civic officials, and members of the New-York Press, arrived here this morning at 10 o'clock on the schooner *Mary*, and left for Boston *via* New-London and Newport this afternoon at 4 o'clock. All hands are well, and anticipate much pleasure from the cruise.

County Convention in Oneida.

Utica, Monday, July 30.

A County Convention of the friends of freedom and prohibition was held here to-day. The attendance was small. Rev. D. Skinner presided. Resolutions in favor of fusion, &c., were adopted.

Sudden Death at Cape May.

Philadelphia, Monday, July 30.

Miss Porter, daughter of Judge Porter, of Easton, Pa., died on Saturday, at Cape May, after a very short illness. She was bathing on the previous day.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Saturday, July 28.

The deaths by yellow fever in the Charity Hospital during the past week were 101. The fever has also broken out at Baton Rouge.

Yellow Fever at Norfolk.

Norfolk, Monday, July 30.

There have been seventeen new cases of yellow fever here to-day, and two deaths. They are also traceable to Gosport.

Labor is Honor, and Slavery Robbery.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Kossuth having been taken to task by writers in this country for contributing articles to various journals for pay, manfully declares in a recent letter to your paper that "*Labor is honor, and idleness, though gilded with treasure and pomp, is a disgrace.*"

In uttering this sentiment in self-defence, the noble Hungarian has inadvertently let drop a key to the subversion of the Slave-power in the United States. For could the workingmen—the mass of voters in this country—be brought to realize the antagonism between the Slaveholder's position and their own, and the effect upon their vocation which Slavery has, wherever it exists, or wherever it is extended, but a short time would elapse before not an apologist for Slavery could obtain a public position in a Free State, or a Slaveholder or Doughface an office under the General Government, if the ballot-box could prevent it.

The world is getting to be of the opinion that every healthy man is bound to make some return to society for the good he draws from it—should perform either with hand or brain a share of the world's work—and that in time, usefulness will become the highest test of respectability.

"Labor is honor, and Slavery robbery," should be repeated from one end of the land to the other, and made the text of every political sermon, until public opinion shall have accepted the sentiment and through political action made it effective of one good result; and that, the confinement of the disgraceful evil to the States where it now exists.

BOSTONIAN.

THE LIME-KILN MAN.

In yesterday's Times we chronicled the decease on Sunday morning, at Bellevue Hospital, of "the Lime-kiln Man." More conspicuously known, perhaps, during the past twenty-five years than any public man in this City. His daily wanderings through the streets of our metropolis for nearly a quarter of a century,—his dress comprising the same uniform combination of tattered woolen, dirt and lime,—his hat indescribably worse than "shocking bad,"—his boots heavier than the heaviest "stogies,"—his excessive growth of hair,—his bent form,—his peculiar gait—and withal, his utter unobtrusiveness of manner, have served perfectly to familiarize his form to our citizens. Everybody knew "the Lime-kiln Man." Everybody knew, too, that he lived isolated from society, that he slept in lime-kilns, and that of his past history he was strangely silent. A few testified that occasionally he would throw off this moody reserve, then it was said his eye, naturally so calm, was full of fire—his form dilated to a dignity almost majestic, and every word he uttered not only evidenced highest mental culture, but stirred his auditors with its impassioned tones of feeling and eloquence. But it was only momentary; quickly returned his wonted air and reserve, and not a word further could he be induced to speak. Meanwhile, to increase public interest in this strangely isolated and anomalous character, from time to time, stories have been circulated of the causes inducing to the adoption of his mode of existence. Love *has been spoken of as the reason*; but though such recitals have doubtless awakened double sympathy in gentle hearts, for its maddened victim, it is a fact that nothing tangible and reliable connected with his earlier history has ever been made known. In this respect, among the numerous eccentric personages who, from time to time, have also here "played their part," it is impossible to find a parallel of Roswald Saltonstall, for instance, or, as he was generally designated, the "Duke de Rigmarole." Particulars connected with his early biography, though personally he was perversely incommunicative on this point, became known long before his death. Fresh in the minds of many doubtless continues the recollection of this strange existence as through our streets he wandered, bearing aloft—

"With menacing hand,
Put forth as in the action of command,"

a scroll with key attached, sent him, as he alleged, by Queen Victoria, and giving him jurisdiction wherever he went.

The celebrated Bank Note List Man was another striking character, and well remembered is the marked figure he cut, wearing alternately an immense bell-crowned and steeple-crowned hat. But his antecedents the public were privileged to enjoy while he lived. So it was with MacDonald Clarke, the mad poet. So indeed, without exception, has it been with every wit of metropolitan memory, any where near "to madness allied," prior and contemporaneous to the "Lime-kiln Man."

The latter, however, to the day of his demise—as far as the public is concerned—has been able to preserve his *incognito*. To one person alone did he voluntarily communicate his right name. One other there was—and only one—who knew his name before, and that was a fellow-townsman, who recognized him despite his tattered covering of rags and filth. And, as if by a strange dispensation of Providence, this very same person, by the merest accident, was called to sit with the Jury of investigation into the cause of his decease.

And indeed, but for this very circumstance itself, the real facts as touching the earlier history of the "Lime-kiln Man" would, doubtless, have never been publicly known. The person to whom he told his name—and to whom we shall allude more fully presently—he communicated nothing whatever of his past career. Upon his fellow-townsman when he acknowledged his identity, he enjoined, till assured his wishes should be complied with, the strictest secrecy as to the circumstances and character of his youth. From this party, however, since justly assuming that the death of the "Lime-kiln Man" removes the injunction of secrecy, we are enabled to present the following brief outline of the birth, parentage and early history of this strange character:

Wm. McFarland—such is his right name—was born in the township of Brigallen, Scotland, June 18, 1803. His father, John McFarland, was a farmer in comfortable circumstances, and distinguished for his industry, integrity and sound judgment. He was a zealous High Churchman. On the maternal side was an unusually strong mental organization, though combined with the delicate sensibilities that form woman's chief adornment. There were two brothers older than William and a sister younger. William, in common with the others, enjoyed the advantages of common school education as then afforded—that is, in Winters went to school and Summers worked at the plow.

In his fifteenth year or thereabout he was sent to a high school, or academy, as would be termed here, in a neighboring township, where he remained some two years. Of his scholastic achievements here, we are unable to speak. Our informant, though, states that from quite a child he was remarkable for his controversial ability, and that he was often known to demolish the argument of even the oldest heads. His thoughts and method were always very clear, and clearly enunciated. Mathematics was his favorite.

After leaving the Academy he assisted on his father's farm a year or two. During this time he employed his leisure hours in reading and study, and rarely mingled with those of his own age in their customary sports and festivities. When he was about twenty he assumed the charge of a school in a town a few miles distant. It was here, our informant stated, occurred what proved to be the turning point in his life. To make the recital short, it appears he became attached to a beautiful blue-eyed maid, that they were betrothed, and that she married his brother.

Meanwhile, numerous were their tender meetings under the trysting tree and vows of constancy. Many were the sweet tokens of remembrance and letters, burning with love, that passed between them. At length his next older brother—named Knox—came to visit him and was introduced to his affianced. What followed has already been intimated. This brother induced the object of his brother's affection to elope with him. Crushed in spirit, broken in heart, William, the subject of this sketch, turns to go—not home—but to flee the recollection of his misery. The next few years, whither he wandered and how, our informant could never gather from Mr. McFarland, though, as he says, he essayed it time and time again. It were hardly difficult to fancy his poignant grief—as his subsequent career shows he never outlived this sudden blow to the fervent hopes and dreams of his youth.

In 1830 he appears in New-York. His tattered garments and long hair make him an object of notice, till finally from being known to lodge in a lime-kiln he comes to be designated the "Lime-kiln Man." His general career from this time to the present is well known. It is known that he ignored labor—and that though he never begged, he never refused charity when tendered him. As for his sleeping it was supposed he slept in the Park, lumber yards, &c. in Summer, and in the lime-kilns in the Winter. This is not entirely correct. During the past seventeen years he has been a constant occupant of the lime-kiln of Mr. H. B. Knapp in his present place in Fourteenth-street, between Avenues A and B, and former place corner Avenue B and Second-street.

It is rarely he has remained away a night, either Summer or Winter. He was there punctually at dark, and invariably went away by daylight. These lime-kilns comprise generally three furnaces, twelve to fifteen feet deep, which are filled with the oyster and clam shells, from which the lime is made, and a fire kept beneath them. In the Winter this fire is kept up without intermission. The top of these stacks is level with the street underneath is divided into various apartments.

Formerly the "Lime-kiln Man" made his lodging place on top of the mouth of one of the stacks, till getting one of his hands badly burned, he solicited more secure accommodations below, which were readily accorded to him, and here he has invariably slept. His mode was to lie on the slacking lime. Sometimes when very cold, he would envelop himself with the exception of his head, in the slacking material. We took occasion to visit the place he has made his home the last few years, and found it neat, and by no means as repulsive as we imagined. The white appearance of everything gave it a cleanly, if not inviting look, and the slacking lime is not as bad a resting-place as one might conceive. The "Lime-kiln Man" took his supper here, comprising such food as he had picked up or as had been given him during the day. He always had a goodly supply of newspapers. He read no books but his Bible, which was his invariable companion. His quotations of Scripture were remarkable. Day times he occupied in seeming listless wandering through different portions of the City. He visited every day Fulton Market, and indeed relied upon his visits here for his main supplies of food. He never used to ask for food, but there were those who furnished him some regularly. And so with money; he never solicited any, though he never refused to accept a proffered donation.

As for his clothes, he was known sometimes to change a garment, but he would never give up an article of wearing apparel as long as it could be of the slightest use. A washerwoman he was unquestionably ignorant of. And so he lived and died. Last Thursday night he slept at his customary place, and was on his return from his customary visit to Fulton Market when seized with the sickness that resulted in his death. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital and died.

He uttered no word or showed looks of recognition, but silently his spirit passed to the spirit land. Upon him was found a Bible, a London edition, bearing date 1824, printed by the "Naval and Military Bible Society." The clasps were worn off, and both blackened the usage of an ardent believer in its precepts. An old portmonnaie he also had with him, containing two twenty-five cent pieces. In his hat were a large number of bits of blank paper.

The form of the "Lime-kiln Man" was large, his countenance expressive; his mouth denoted firmness, his nose was straight, his complexion sallow and marked with lines of care; his forehead showed a strong intellectual organization and good reasoning faculties. His hair was dark and thin on the top.

Now sleeps in Potter's Field the "Lime-kiln Man." The events and conclusion of his life may be a mystery. From occasional indications it is evident he possessed winning qualities that might have secured him eminence and honor. As it is, in the seeming inutility of his existence, it may be found that when the clouds and shades of the present hour have passed away under the clear light of infallible certainty, the still and noiseless destiny of the "Lime-kiln Man" has worked out its part in the great problem of humanity as effectually as that of the proudest and most famous.

THE CENSUS.

Census Statistics in this City.

District.	Dwellings.	Families.	Population.
SECOND WARD.			
1	104	142	1,098
2	189	301	2,151
Total	293	443	3,249
FIFTH WARD.			
1	242	914	4,325
2	215	1,124	5,076
3	465	679	3,972
4	310	631	3,234
5	157	310	2,084
6	202	597	2,970
Total	1,591	4,246	21,661
SEVENTH WARD.			
1	461	810	5,212
2	288	663	3,465
3	323	364	2,390
4	450	911	4,493
5	250	1,137	5,284
6	91	491	2,335
7	219	678	3,324
8	401	1,301	6,013
Total	2,483	6,351	32,506
EIGHTH WARD.			
1	270	482	2,962
2	428	1,074	5,098
3	449	1,732	7,595
4	259	701	3,293
5	401	1,060	5,260
6	346	967	4,621
7	274	695	3,450
8	131	408	1,877
Total	2,560	7,106	34,150
ELEVENTH WARD.			
1	337	1,175	4,885
2	372	1,538	6,294
3	189	764	3,393
4	202	827	3,647
5	213	724	3,639
6	404	1,902	8,480
7	240	1,198	5,680
8	226	922	4,042
9	271	1,609	7,490
10	144	432	5,664
Total	2,496	11,097	53,344

The following are the complete returns from Madison County:

Towns.	1850.	1855.	Towns.	1850.	1855.
Brookfield	3,585	3,779	Lebanon	1,709	1,661
Cazenovia	4,812	4,456	Lenox	7,567	7,799
De Ruyter	1,931	1,921	Madison	2,408	2,409
Eaton	3,894	4,060	Nelson	1,665	1,676
Fenner	1,609	1,577	Smithfield	1,569	1,519
Georgetown	1,411	1,446	Stockbridge	2,081	2,051
Hamilton	3,599	3,726	Sullivan	4,764	5,209
Total				43,072	43,661
Total increase since 1850				589	

POPULATION OF VILLAGES.

Cazenovia	1,741	Munnsville	267
Oneida	1,794	Georgetown	260
Hamilton	1,446	Clockville	279
Canastota	1,081	North Brookfield	275
Chittenango	916	New Woodstock	273
Morrisville	715	Pieraville	264
De Ruyter	727	Earlville	233
Clarkville	575	Bouckville	186
Eaton	510	Oneidaville	185
Peterboro	350	Nelson Flatts	148
Leonardsville	331	Oneida Valley	142
West Eaton	331	Knoxville	138
Madison	215	Siloam	69

The complete returns from Cayuga County show a less satisfactory state of affairs. They are as follows:

	1855.	1850.		1855.	1850.
Auburn, Ward 1	2,404	2,220	Mentz	3,150	3,239
Auburn, Ward 2	1,926	2,016	Moravia	1,881	1,876
Auburn, Ward 3	1,965	2,203	Niles	1,909	2,032
Auburn, Ward 4	2,165	2,663	Owasco	1,200	1,264
Aurelius	2,574	2,831	Scipio	1,997	2,135
Brutus	2,807	2,046	Sempronius	1,299	1,266
Cato	2,254	2,247	Sennett	2,063	2,247
Conquest	1,779	1,863	Springport	2,174	2,041
Fleming	1,183	1,193	Sterling	3,020	3,600
Genoa	2,352	2,508	Summer Hill	1,186	1,351
Ira	2,138	2,119	Venice	1,937	2,029
Ledyard	1,976	2,048	Victory	2,019	2,366
Locke	1,298	1,478			
Total				53,709	55,465

The total decrease, therefore, in the whole County is 1,756.

Herkimer County, from which we now have complete returns, also shows a decrease:

	1855.	1850.		1855.	1850.
Columbia	1,831	2,000	Norway	1,050	1,056
Danube	1,778	1,730	Ohio	1,070	1,051
Fairfield	1,490	1,646	Russia	2,301	2,349
Frankfort	3,064	3,023	Salisbury	2,306	2,025
German Flatts	3,059	2,978	Schuyler	1,690	1,699
Herkimer	2,867	2,661	Stark	1,487	1,876
Little Falls	4,930	4,855	Warren	1,751	1,756
Litchfield	1,582	1,676	Winfield	1,440	1,481
Manheim	1,679	1,902	Wilmurt	266	111
Newport	2,213	2,125			
Total				37,950	38,244

Thus showing a decrease of 294.

Cortland County.—We have in the Cortland *Democrat* the complete returns of the census of that county, which are subjoined, together with the returns of 1850 and 1855:

	1855.	1850.		1855.	1850.
Cincinnatus	1,119	1,206	Preble	1,319	1,312
Cortlandville	4,424	4,209	Scott	1,263	1,247
Freetown	983	1,033	Solon	1,155	1,150
Harford	936	949	Taylor	1,328	1,332
Homer	4,030	3,836	Truxton	2,450	3,624
Lapeer	941	893	Virgil	2,836	2,410
Marathon	1,211	1,149	Willett	915	962
Total				25,208	25,045

Increase in the last five years, 163.

The complete Census returns of Oswego County show an increase of 7,508 since 1850, making the total population 69,310.

Mount Morris.—The Census shows the population of *Mount Morris* to be 4,262. *This is a decrease* of 494 since 1850.

Greene County.—Since 1850, the population of Greene has increased 2,459. It is now 30,946.

Gloversville, Fulton County.—The Census shows the population of Gloversville to be 1,965, against 1,086 in 1850. There were manufactured in this village in 1854, one hundred thousand dozen gloves and mittens.

Johnstown.—The Census gives the population of this village as 1,865, against 1,234 in 1850.

KANSAS.

Proceedings of the Legislature—Governor Reeder's Veto Message.

Reported for the Missouri Democrat.

Shawnee Mission, K. T., July 21, 1855.

GOVERNOR REEDER'S VETOES.

The Legislature convened at 2 P. M. The following message to the House from the Governor was read:

To the House of Representatives of the Territory of Kansas:

I return to your House in which they originated the bill entitled an act to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors and games of chance within one mile of the Shawnee Manual Labor School, in the Territory of Kansas; and the bill entitled an act to establish a ferry at the town of Atchison, in Kansas Territory, without my approval. I see nothing in the bills themselves to prevent my sanction of them, and my reasons for disapproval have been doubtless anticipated by you as necessarily resulting from the opinions expressed in my message of the 6th instant.

The question is of the powers of the Legislature, and whether the Legislature is now in session at a place recognized as a seat of government where the business of legislation can be legally or legitimately carried on. The creation of a seat of government, in any case, by competent authority, carries with it a necessary and unavoidable implication, from the *meaning* and *force* of the term, that the laws which are to be passed for the government of the State or Territory shall be *there* enacted, and therefore makes it the clear duty of the Legislature to perform their functions at that place. It can have no other object or purpose, and we cannot for a moment suppose that the authority which creates a seat of government contemplated that all the acts and powers of government might be performed and exercised as well as at any other place. It clearly means that the enactment of laws, which is the highest and most important function of governmental power, should be exercised at *that* place and no other.

This proposition is so plain that it will probably not be controverted, and its correctness seems to be admitted by the Legislative Assembly in the fact of the passage by them of an act constituting this the seat of government before they would remove here from the place at which they were convened. Were that act valid and within the powers of the Territorial Legislature, the question could not arise. To its validity, however, I cannot give my assent, and I propose now to state my reasons for that opinion.

The whole Territorial Government is brought into existence by the Act of Congress passed May 31, 1854, and to it we must look for the limit and extent of the Legislative, Judicial and Executive powers. The 22d section provides that the legislative power and authority "of said Territory shall be vested in the Governor and a Legislative Assembly," and then proceeds to declare how the Assembly shall be constituted, and the first Assembly elected; and at the close we find the following language: "The persons thus elected shall meet at such place and on such day as the Governor shall appoint; but thereafter, the time, place and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts to the Council and House of Representatives according to the number of qualified voters shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the Legislative Assembly."

It will thus be seen, that although Congress gives to the Legislature the power to determine the time when the Assembly shall thereafter meet, they do not confer power to fix the place. We will see on further examination, the reason for this, and that Congress choose to retain and exercise this power themselves.

By the 26th section it provides, "That the legislative power of said Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act."

By the 31st section it is provided, "That the seat of Government of said Territory is hereby located temporarily at Fort Leavenworth;" and further provision is made for the occupation of buildings not needed for military purposes.

By the Appropriation bill passed August 5, 1854, section 6, Congress enacted—That in the event that the Secretary of War shall deem it inconsistent with the interests of the military service to furnish a sufficient portion of the military buildings at Fort Leavenworth for the use of the Territorial Government of Kansas, the sum of $25,000 shall be, and in that contingency is, hereby appropriated for the erection of public buildings for the use of the Legislature of the Territory of Kansas, to be expended under the direction of the Governor of said Territory.

It is worthy of note here, although not precisely a legal argument on the construction of these acts, that within a few days before the passage of the last recited act, Congress refused to make the appropriation, coupled with a clause which fixed the temporary seat of Government at Fort Leavenworth. It is enough, however, to know that they did not repeal it. The appropriation was made, leaving that section in full force.

On the 3d day of March, 1855, Congress made a further appropriation of $25,000 for public buildings, with the proviso that said money, or any part thereof, or any portion of the money heretofore appropriated for this purpose, shall not be expended until the Legislature of said Territory shall have fixed by law the permanent seat of Government.

This last enactment conclusively establishes two points. First, that the Legislature have the power to fix the permanent seat of Government as contradistinguished from a temporary one; and, second, that no part of the appropriation is to be expended at a temporary seat of Government which Congress persisted on keeping at Fort Leavenworth.

Thus stood the legislation of Congress, when the Legislative Assembly was convened. The Executive was vested with power to designate the place where they should first meet. Congress had themselves fixed a temporary seat of Government at which the Legislature could meet, in case they should leave the first place of meeting, or in case a second Legislature should convene before the permanent seat of Government was fixed. And the Legislature were authorized to fix a permanent seat of Government where the appropriations were to be expended.

This latter power they may at any time exercise, but the two former they clearly cannot, unless they have power to repeal and overrule an act of Congress.

The only authority under which the Legislative Assembly are sitting at the Shawnee Manual Labor School, is an act of their own, passed on the 6th inst., at the place where they were convened by the Executive, entitled, "An Act to remove the seat of Government temporarily to the Shawnee Manual Labor School in the Territory of Kansas."

At the place where they were first convened, the Legislature could undoubtedly have fixed the permanent seat of Government where the appropriations could have been expended, and adjourned at once to such place; or if they choose to delay acting upon that measure, they could in the meantime have adjourned to the temporary seat of Government which Congress had established, but it is impossible for one to perceive how they can establish a temporary seat of Government at a different place from that which Congress has said it should be, without such a conflict as to render the Legislature actually void.

We find in the organic act many instances of legislation which were intended only to be provisional; and intended to last only until the subject to which they relate should pass with the hands of the Legislature—such as the qualifications of electors—times and places of Courts—defining of districts—appointment of officers, &c., but in each of these cases the power to change the provisions of the organic act is expressly given, whilst in regard to the temporary seat of Government it is not given.

Indeed, in view of the fact that Congress has not included this on the provisional legislation—that in speaking of the day and place for all meetings of the Legislature after the first, they give power to the Legislature to fix the day, but not the place—that the only power given to the Legislature in reference to the seat of government, is the power to fix the permanent place where the appropriation shall be expended, and the restriction of legislation to matters consistent with the organic act, all concur to prove that the act of the Territorial Legislature, creating a temporary seat of government, is unauthorized and void.

Did the Legislature possess general powers, and not trammeled as they are by the restriction of consistency with the organic act, their power to change the seat of government at pleasure could not be doubted. As it is, if they can contravene the 31st section, I see no reason why they may not equally as well pass laws in conflict with any other provision which the bill contains.

It seems to be plain that the Legislature are now in session, so far as the place is concerned, in contravention of the act of Congress, and where they have no *right to sit*, and can make no valid legislation. Entertaining these views, I can give no sanction to any bill that may be passed; and if my reasons are not satisfactory to the Legislative Assembly, it follows that we must act independently of each other.

The necessary embarrassment consequent upon this *difference of opinion between the Legislative* Assembly and the Executive, will be of so grave a character, and so desirable to avoid, *if* possible, that I have most earnestly scrutinized the grounds of my opinion, and sought for all the arguments against it with diligent care and a willingness to be convinced, but I am constrained to say that reflection and examination only serve to rivet upon my mind more and more strongly the conviction of its correctness.

If I am right in these opinions, and our Territory shall derive no fruits from the meeting of the present Legislative Assembly, I shall at least have the satisfaction of recollecting that I called the attention of the Assembly to the point before they removed, and that the responsibility, therefore, rests not on the Executive.

A. H. REEDER.

Shawnee, Meth. Mission, July 21, 1855.

A similar message—in fact the same veto, *verbatim et literatim*—was sent to the Council, returning a bill that originated in that body.

Immediately after the veto was read, the Legislature adjourned till Monday at noon.

THE "VEILED MURDERESS."

Her Life and History—"Who is Mrs. Robinson?"—Her Departure for Sing Sing—Incidents on the Way—Threats of Self-Destruction—Imprisonment for Life.

From the Troy Times, July 30.

During the past two months, or since the libel suit was commenced against us by Wm. F. Wood, of Quebec, on account of an editorial article in the *Times*, in which we made certain well-known statements as regards the identity of the "veiled murderess," we have had frequent interviews with Mrs. Robinson, and have conversed with her freely about her history and "mystery." Immediately on being informed of the prosecution, she lifted the veil and disclosed all of mystery that had surrounded her identity—declaring that she was unwilling, either directly or indirectly, to be the cause of inflicting injury upon the innocent. She not only made the disclosure to us frankly, and in all apparent sincerity and truthfulness, but to many others, also, who had known Charlotte Wood in the happy days of girlhood, as a pure, beautiful and accomplished young lady, and as a pupil in the Troy Female Seminary. Mrs. R. invited many who knew her some twelve years ago, while attending the Seminary, to visit her at the jail, with the view, as she averred, of her identity. Several of them did visit her, and not one of them, we believe, hesitates to express the undoubting belief as to who she is. Others, from timidity and a fear of publicity in the matter, or a dread of giving offence if they consented to become voluntary witnesses for the vindication of the truth, refused to see her at all. But to all who did see her, in compliance with her request, she was as outspoken, as frank, and as sincere in her admissions and confessions as she was to us.

That Mrs. Robinson bears an assumed name, there is no doubt; that she has been grievously sinned against as well as sinning, we sincerely believe is true. We have no desire to open fresh the heart-wounds of an afflicted family, nor to add another pang, even in self-vindication and in exposure of unjustifiable conduct, to the keen sufferings they must already have experienced, and are now enduring. But for a prompting cause in this City, having its origin in erroneous conceptions of respectability and duty, and a most indiscreet exposure of itself to the severity of public criticism, we do not believe that even family pride, high as it is held, and tenaciously as it is cherished by the wealthy and the high-born English, would have induced such conduct. On this head, therefore, we for the present forbear that commentary which self-respect and personal dignity, if not a sense of duty, almost compel us to make.

As represented by Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Robinson states that she was married while quite young to a man she did not love. She was married at her home in Quebec. She accompanied her husband, who held an honorable position in life, to England. She lived with him some time, but could not love him. She makes no complaint that he did not treat her well. Finally, she left him and returned to this country. She visited her home in Quebec—her family were dissatisfied with her course in deserting her husband—they repulsed her—and here commenced her sinning. Returning to Troy, in a desperate state of mind—caring little what became of her—here she openly violated her marital vow, and became a mistress. The rest of the story we need not relate. Nor is it necessary to mention the painful incidents that have darkened and disgraced her subsequent life. She yielded her virtue, and led a life of shame.

She yielded to passion, and lived with a man who was not her husband. We have no evidence that in this particular she sinned more than this. But, amid all her shame, weighed down with guilt, and the victim of licentiousness, she retained to the last much of the pride and not a little of the dignity of her former character. She is a woman of fine personal appearance, though the life she has *led during the past few years*, and the evident distraction of mind she had suffered, has materially detracted from her beauty. She still exhibits, however, the same haughty carriage, the same proud expression, the same passionate fire of the eye that characterized her vivacious girlhood.

The course of life she consented in an evil hour to pursue, inflamed her desperation to madness. The awful reflection of her shame, jealousy during his absence towards the man with whom she lived and whom she still loves—the fear constantly preying upon her mind that she would be deserted by him and compelled to lead the life of a wanton, an outcast, sunk still lower in disgrace and infamy—all this affords a clue to her subsequent strange behavior and to her awful crimes. She mingled with persons with whom, in her rational moments, she would scorn to associate, and destroyed the life of two innocent human beings who had never injured her.

The particulars of her arrest for the crime of double-murder, two years ago last May, her conviction more than one year ago, her recent sentence to be executed on Friday next, and the commutation of that sentence by the Governor to imprisonment for life at the State Prison in Sing Sing, are fresh in the recollection of our readers. Her strange conduct at times in the jail has also been heralded by the public press.

At times, when we have visited this miserable woman at the jail, she has conversed fluently and rationally for a time, manifesting all the grace and dignity of an accomplished lady. Then she would suddenly turn the conversation upon some disturbing topic, her cheeks would become flushed, her eyes would snap, and incoherency of language and severity of denunciation indulged in that were indeed startling and shocking. At these times she seemed to have no control over herself; and yet, after the subsidence of passion, she would weep like a child, and try, in her poor way, to excuse her conduct. We can readily conceive how a fallen woman of her education, high sense of dignity, and peculiar mental organization, should thus become distracted and crazed.

We saw and conversed with Mrs. Robinson the last time on Wednesday evening. She rushed wildly to the lady accompanying us, inquiring eagerly—"What are they going to do with me?" When assured that she would not probably be executed, she exclaimed—"I will not go to State Prison; I want to die; why will they persecute me more?" She declared that the effort to secure the commutation of her sentence was all the work of Sheriff Price and his family, designed to add still more to her misery by terrible persecution.

Sheriff Price and his family have treated the poor woman with the utmost kindness, ever since her incarceration in prison. They have allowed her privileges that might with propriety have been denied a prisoner convicted of the crime of murder. *They are fully convinced*, as are her counsel and all who have seen her frequently under her imprisonment, that she was and is now an insane woman. And the fact that she has most abused those *to whom she is indebted for* constant kindness while in jail, goes to establish the conviction that she is insane.

In the state of mind we have always found Mrs. Robinson, she was certainly incapable of practicing the deceit and trickery that have been so freely attributed to her. Her plans were not consistently designed, her views were confused and inconsistent, and her assumptions and assertions frequently contradictory.

Having had previous notice that she was to be taken away in the course of the day on Saturday last, Mrs. Robinson had made careful preparations to celebrate her departure with a bonfire and illumination. For that purpose, she had collected the contents of her bed and other combustibles together in her window and had the matches ready to ignite the pile at the proper time. Of course, all these plans were frustrated and the materials removed. Sheriff Price having made arrangements to take her to Sing Sing by the Hudson River train leaving at 4 o'clock, she was taken in a carriage to the Depot by Sheriff Price, assisted by Dr. Hegeman. The matter was kept quiet, in order to avoid a crowd and the excitement. Quite a number of persons, however, assembled, who manifested great curiosity to get a sight of her, which the most fortunate could do through her veil. When leaving her room on her way to the carriage, she was highly excited and angry, and scolded the Sheriff and his family roundly, appearing to be in very bad humor. On her way to the cars she burst out laughing, and suddenly changing into her angry mood again, [illegible]. On reaching the cars, Sheriff Price took sole charge of her to Sing Sing. When the cars started, she soon asked if they were not going to take her home to friends, saying to the Sheriff, "You are going to take me home, ain't you?" She then described the scenery on Lake Champlain, the Islands in the River and Canada. She suddenly changed to scolding and laughing alternately. She would then look out of the cars, and break forth into rhapsodies upon the beauty and grandeur of the Rivery scenery. Again asking if she was not going home. These changes took place several times on her passage down. In reply to one of these questions, the Sheriff frankly told her where she was going to—that he was taking her to Sing Sing. She was greatly moved and declared that she would not remain in Prison long—that she should kill herself—that he would soon hear of her death.

At times she seemed perfectly bewildered, and frequently when she asked if she were not going home, she seemed really in earnest in the belief that she was on her way there. Again she would speak in a rational manner. She was very much troubled about her clothes. She was afraid they would make her put on prison clothing. She wanted to wear her own clothes, and when they were gone she would get more. She wished the Sheriff to intercede with the prison officers for her. She alluded frequently to the picturesque scenery along the route, and expressed a wish that it was a fair day and she had pencil and paper to make sketches. Her actions and talk on this subject were very simple and child-like.

When at Poughkeepsie she expressed a wish for some refreshments, she partook of them in a very decorous and lady-like manner. Although very few of the passengers were aware who she was, she was under the impression that everybody knew her, and seemed very much annoyed and excited about it. She kept herself closely veiled all the time, until after dark.

Before reaching Sing Sing, she appeared very much exhausted and weary. On arriving there, she was quite bewildered, asking frequently where she was. When she entered the office of the prison, the Sheriff announced her name, the officer in charge not happening to be present, and a party of young ladies and gentlemen being present in the room, did not greet her very cordially. She turned to the Sheriff and exclaimed: "What queer people these are; they have no manners!" She then begged to be taken home; she did not wish to stay in such a place, and among such folks. She repeated her request to be taken home, and urged the Sheriff to have her brother William come after her. She enjoined this message upon him several times.

Soon the officer came in and proceeded to ask her the usual questions as to her age, birth-place, &c. At this procedure she laughed immoderately. Turning to Sheriff Price she said: "Why, the man is crazy!" The officer scolded her and commanded her to answer him correctly. She continued to laugh heartily. When he asked her age, she declared she would not tell him. In answer to the question as to her birth-place, she said she was born in Quebec. This was the only answer she would make to any of the questions put to her. He threatened her with cold water, but she only answered with a laugh. He finally relinquished his efforts and postponed the matter, saying to her if she did not answer next time, she would get cold water. She laughed again, saying to Sheriff Price, "that fellow is crazy."

The officer then took a small package she had brought, and on opening and examining it, he found among some toilet articles a small rope, the size of a bedcord, and about five feet long, coiled up.

She was then escorted by the officer and the Sheriff to the female prison where they met the Matron. Here, after telling her that she would be kindly cared for, and giving her other assurances calculated to soothe and quiet her, Sheriff Price took his leave, and the prison gate closed on Mrs. Henrietta Robinson, the "Veiled Murderess," forever.

[illegible]

The schooner *Flying Arrow*, of Lincolnville, Croaker, hence for Navy Bay, 28th inst., returned yesterday morning and anchored in the Lower Bay, in consequence of head winds. At 7½ o'clock, J. H. [illegible], seaman, of Lincolnville, aged 18 years, fell from the foremast-head on deck and was instantly killed. His body was brought to Staten Island for interment. The deceased was the only support of a widowed mother.

[illegible] Tuesday, July 30, 1855. [illegible] been completed this [illegible] of the Crown Jewels—that [illegible] to the Government, for the [illegible] are yet to be seen. There [illegible] and necklaces, and pins and earrings, [illegible] of every known precious stone. They [illegible] of the circular building where the [illegible] are upon an elevated [illegible], with a narrow passage-way round [illegible] each person is allowed one minute to [illegible] I have not yet visited them, owing [illegible] I did to be wearied and watched [illegible] as if I were a well-known [illegible] who went to see them is supposed [illegible] by curiosity, or by [illegible] Besides this, the queue is so [illegible] that sometimes half an hour at least [illegible] When the Emperor wears these jewels, the most [illegible] of the fact that she [illegible] in property not her own. There are [illegible] belonging to the Court who keep her [illegible] However, the real diamonds belonging to [illegible]

[illegible] has been established [illegible] Government, A. M. Lut[illegible] was sentenced in 1847 to [illegible] for life for arson and assassination. [illegible] years' confinement he was pardoned [illegible] Court [illegible] "discharged" him. Soon the [illegible] and an honorable and lucrative office [illegible] Public Works, "in order to [illegible] the rule established by a final [illegible]

[illegible] issued by the Sacred Council [illegible] Cardinal [illegible] has been returned to the Council [illegible] unsigned. You, perhaps, imagine [illegible] that his Holiness vetoes the sentence [illegible] his consent. No, not exactly. The [illegible] "sign" condemnations to death; [illegible] a sentence, he means that he [illegible] This is a touching distinction. The [illegible] is too close to authorize the [illegible] of human life, but is not at all too honest [illegible] little dodge by which an apparent best [illegible] made, for previous agreement, to pass for [illegible] Dorlitzer, having stabbed [illegible], was actually tried for that offence: it [illegible] that he was not accused of "killing his [illegible]

[illegible] trades have been tried with some [illegible] upon the Orleans line, and will un[illegible] universal application in France. [illegible] the ordinary hand-brake is, that [illegible] turns before taking effect, [illegible] upon the watchful[illegible] and constant attendance of the brakes[illegible] There is no certainty that the six or eight [illegible] upon a train invariably, immediately and [illegible] being their forces to bear. The [illegible] in such that the greater the speed [illegible] weight of the train, the greater its effect. [illegible] to be fitted with one, which has no need of [illegible] to manage it. Upon the tender is an ordinary brake of the old construction, which is put [illegible] by the driver on the engineer turns off the [illegible] The result is to bring all the cars down [illegible] the engine, with the whole weight of the ma[illegible] They press upon each other, [illegible] the tender resisting powerfully; [illegible] are no longer turning, but sliding—is [illegible] to put the instrument into play, and the [illegible] of the whole train are almost immediately [illegible] The stoppage of movement is prompt, [illegible] wrecks, and the entire control of the [illegible] is secured where it ought to be, upon the en[illegible] The invention is easily applied, and costs [illegible] the process system.

[illegible] Society of Science having benefited [illegible] by its successful experiments in produc[illegible] and disseminating the new metal, aluminium, [illegible] have felt the necessity of doing something [illegible] on an effort. So one of its members, M. [illegible], announces a new cure for [illegible] This cure is worked by an insect [illegible] on the musfly, which I take to be our indy[illegible] I cannot say whether the dose is for internal [illegible] a purgative, or for external application, [illegible] a liniment. At any rate, a lady-bug is vastly [illegible] to a red-hot iron. M. Guerin requests [illegible] may be made upon the mad dogs [illegible] and taken to Alfort. One feature of [illegible] is, that if they don't do any good, they [illegible] do any harm.

[illegible] man, entirely destitute of clothing, was [illegible] discovered by the gendarmes upon a point of [illegible] coast. He had been shipwrecked, [illegible] by dint of hard swimming, managed to reach [illegible] shore. The intelligent guardians of the law [illegible] asked him for his passport! Upon [illegible] failure to produce the document he was arrested, provided with raiment, and taken to the [illegible] house. A bright institution is the provincial [illegible]

We have had a dozen suicides this week. Two [illegible] and plural too. A gentleman had [illegible] to surprise his wife in *flagrante delicto*. [illegible] He seized his gun—he was a National [illegible]—placed the muzzle in his mouth, and pulled the trigger with his foot. His wife immedi[illegible] and threw herself into the Seine.

[illegible] know why Rossini is made responsible [illegible] following reply—it would suit any one else [illegible] well. He had been dining with some friends at [illegible] house of a lady noted for her meanness. The [illegible] was a very slight one, and the guests arose [illegible] the table hungry. The hostess approached Rossini, and said that she hoped he would, on [illegible] occasion, do her the honor of dining again [illegible] him. "Oh, right off, if you like," responded [illegible] He left early, and dined satisfactorily at the Café Durand.

Perhaps it was to be expected, when the Emperor left her lord alone in Paris, that people who [illegible] nothing else to do, should converse of the fre[illegible] he is said to be making to the aban[illegible] Mrs. Howard. This is natural. We shall [illegible] more of scandal from *Rose Bonne*, too.

On the Fourth of July, Hon. Wm. Elliot, of [illegible], delivered an address in French [illegible] the Imperial Society of Horticulture, upon [illegible] social and political influence of the culture [illegible] "plant." The address contained so [illegible] that was novel and instructive, that the [illegible] achieved a most flattering success. The [illegible] requested a copy for publication,—an unusual [illegible]

[illegible] have been decided by the tribunal of Lille, [illegible] given a friend a pamphlet in h[illegible] guilty of the misdemeanor [illegible] If you have supposed [illegible] protection. A com[illegible] traveller, being on a spot, and passing an [illegible], gave him a [illegible] production entitled "Details upon the Russian War," from a Belgian press. He was arrested for "colportage!" The Court decided that as the pamphlet was not [illegible] of the Government, nor of an immoral [illegible], the culprit must be acquitted. The [illegible] Police has decided, by the way, that the [illegible] *Review* is a dangerous publication, and have transmitted it throughout the dominions of His Majesty Francois Joseph.

[illegible] Montalembert, in a remarkable article [illegible] Crystal Palace, says that two nations are [illegible] Without Sinews and Russia. It proceeds [illegible] to the motives to which [illegible] attributable this abstention of the Americans.

Though just as far as it goes, it only [illegible] half the ground. I understand that Mr. Vattemare is [illegible] a [illegible] of our country [illegible]

A calamity has occurred in the "[illegible]" of the Palace, under Alexander [illegible]. It is against the express rule of the machinery room, for any person but those appointed to that duty, to connect the wheel of any piece of mechanism with the revolving shaft overhead, by means of the hand communicating motion. It quite, or in forgetfulness of this regulation, the agents for Blanchard's Automatic Sculptor ordered a workman named Grangier to connect the band. Grangier, in obeying, was caught by his blouse and almost instantaneously killed. The *Moniteur* rather feebly warns exhibitors that they cannot be permitted to transgress the rules.

The English Dramatic Company has dispersed, the capitalists having lost in eight performances, the sum of $6,000. The great Exposition will be responsible for innumerable other disappointments and bankruptcies of the same sort! Mr. Wallack, upon the discomfiture of his original plan, endeavored, with two or three other members of the company, to obtain an engagement at one of the lesser theatres, proposing to perform an act or two in English, every night. The arrangement, though open on the point of succeeding, has not been ratified.

A theatrical and newspaper quarrel is exciting attention. *Figaro*, in sketching the public and private career of the artists of the Gymnase, said of Mr. Garraud, that at the time of his *début*, many years since, he often performed in a play, in which he had to deliver sundry notes to the heroine of the piece. With this young lady he was violently in love, and the messages he was made to convey to her in view of the audience, were billets doux and other protestations of attachment from other individuals. To this M. Garraud replied with a positive denial, rebutting also at some length other assertions contained in the same article. This reply *Figaro* refused to insert in its next Saturday's number. M. Garraud, however, sent the reply a second time, by a Sheriff, a formality which compels the publication, in any paper, of a reply to an attack. This was a fortnight ago. Last Saturday, *Figaro* appeared with a translation of Garraud's letter into English, and announces that each number will contain the same epistolary gem, done into one of the European languages. An Italian version is promised for next week, to be followed by a German rendering. This small malice does *Figaro* little honor, and it will doubtless drop the matter before it arrives at the fourth polyglot transfer.

But the grand dramatic interest of the week continues to centre in the admirable Italienne, Ristori. She plays *Marie Stuart* four times a week to audiences of $1,200 apiece. Three portraits of her have appeared, one as the *Queen of Scots*, and two as *Myrrha*. Several sculptors are engaged upon her statuette. The Italians here are wearisomely quizzed for their lack of appreciation, and when a Tuscan or a Roman alludes patriotically to *la scena gran tragica*, the Parisian retorts with a "*Veuiez vous en bâtiser tranquille avec votre gran tragica; est-ce que vous l'avez comprise, vous autres?*" The *Revue Franco-Italienne*, published here, has thought proper, in a long letter to Ristori, gently to reproach her for her astonishment at her success, and asks whether Italy has not given her more money than to any other of her artistes, &c. This may be true, but it is far from shewing that Italy, in acknowledging her to be her best actress, considered her as equal or superior to Rachel. She came here utterly unknown—proof positive that she was unknown at home! What crowds she will attract when she returns to Turin!

She has recited this week at a concert, a dramatic scene, by the Sicilian poet, Bisazza. It presents a young peasant girl, betrothed, and soon to be married; but her lover is drafted into the army, and departs for the wars. She gradually loses her reason, wanders upon the sea-shore, chants sad melodies, and watches for vessels homeward bound. At last the young soldier returns, meets his *fiancée*, and seeks to recall her to life and to happiness. She plays with his plume, admires his gay dress and his cross gained upon the field, but does not remember him. At last, in one flash of memory and recognition, she calls him by name, and expires in his arms. Ristori's interpretation of this little monologue is entirely beyond description. I can only say that the audience wept away all its tears, and then cheered away all its voice.

Rachel has commenced her six *representations d'adieu*, and is meeting with her usual success: the audiences are two-thirds foreigners. The Journals are merciless. One says, "Rachel might, if she would, be really of use to the French dramatic art! She is certainly *one of the first* of modern actresses! She is one of the *hopes* of the stage, and may, perhaps, become its *glory!* But she is beginning to declaim somewhat, and she has certainly learned bad habits in the Provinces, and in her continual forays to foreign lands!" A monthly review says, that the perfect actress must be "mistress of the lyre of seven strings;" that Ristori controls the whole seven, while Rachel has never really mastered but two! Another says Rachel visibly imitates Ristori! Sainte Victor, the feuilletonist of the *Presse*, the most brilliant critic in France, and perhaps the most enthusiastic admirer of Ristori, after a magnificent article upon *Marie Stuart*, postponed his notice of Rachel's *Phèdre* for a week, as he does not wish to be led into running a parallel, than which he thinks nothing can be more false. "You may play toss-up with coppers, not with medallions. Art is grand: there is more than one sanctuary in its temple; and the censer with which we honor the new divinity, is an unfit weapon to demolish the ancient idol." Jules Janin also thinks there is room for two, but his late plea for the Jewess is said to have given her more pain than pleasure.

Rachel's engagement in America is with her brother, Raphael, who is at once the capitalist and the manager. She is to give 200 representations and receive therefor 1,280,000 francs, or $250,000 about. Her three sisters are attached to her troupe, though I do not see in what capacity, as they have never yet played in any of her dramas. The other artists whom she takes with her are unknown to fame, except M. Ramboux, who enjoys a certain repute. It seems her contract allows her to give supplementary performances *for the poor*. Encourage her in this new and untried path. In France she is not given to volunteer, or to perform, gratuitously, upon beneficent occasions.

The Provençal company abandoned their experiment of delighting the Parisians by exhibitions of Mediterranean literature and of Marseilles pronunciation, after two performances. The dialect proved quite unintelligible, and it hardly seemed worth while to make such efforts of attention as would be gladly bestowed upon Shakespeare or Alfieri, in behalf of an unrecognized idiom. So the enterprise came to an untimely end.

Alex. Dumas has applied for the authorization to engage the Jardin d'*Hiver for the Summer*, in order to give, upon a stage to be erected in it, representations of a new Greek drama of his composition. He will in all probability obtain it.

Col. Rabani, manager for the past two years of the Italian Opera, has notified the Minister of State that, as his administration has resulted in a heavy loss of money, he finds himself constrained to abandon it. He complains that while the other imperial theatres have no expenses of rent, and have a subvention besides, the Italian subvention is swallowed up in meeting the rent of the house, which is not the property of the State, but belongs to individuals. *If the Treasury will pay the rent*, he will continue the theatre. The reason for the poor support afforded by the Government to the Italians, is the fact that the manager, the composers and the artists are exclusively foreigners. The Government will undoubtedly bestow the necessary aid, rather than see the establishment either or decease. Dick Tinto.

SUMMER CLEANINGS.

NUMBER FOUR.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Congress Hall, Sunday Morning, July 29, 1855.

Never dawned there a more glorious morning than this, and it is all the more appreciated for the glorious rain we had yesterday. This Summer is an different from the last, when there was scarcely a drop to wet the parched earth for weeks and weeks. This season there have been just enough showers to keep everything fresh and bright and beautiful, without drenching us or filling the streets with mud.

It is Sunday morning, as my date indicates, and perhaps you will think I should be better employed than in writing a letter for the Daily Times. I heard of a young lady who was in the ball-room till twelve last evening, who thinks it is very wicked to go to the Springs on Sunday morning! I wish to give my impressions of a Saratoga Sunday, and cannot do it so well as on the very day I receive them. I have heard people remark that one day was like every other in a place like this, but it is very far from true. Sunday is observed here, and there is a very marked difference between it and the other six days of the week. There is no music at the Springs, though I think a few extracts from those grand oratorios we sometimes hear on Sunday evening in the City, would not be amiss. As it is, the people move about more quietly, and there seems a solemn stillness in the groves. Every leaf and blade of grass is strung with dew drops—

"That diamond dew so pure and clear,
Which rivals all but beauty's tear,"

and the birds warble their sweetest notes, or else they seem sweeter because there is naught to disturb their harmony. The water drinkers drink more temperately, and the meetings and the greetings have a softer cadence.

There are five hundred people in this house, and we look around and exclaim, "Is it possible!" No Parisian household could be more orderly. The tramping of footsteps, which is usually heard from morn till midnight in the long piazzas, is not heard to-day; and, instead, we see processions of "lads and ladies gay" wending their way to the village churches. The shops are shut, the bowling-alleys and billiard-rooms are closed, and over all there reigns a Sabbath stillness which is beautiful to see.

I suppose some gentleman would tell me of an abundance of places where vice is lurking and revelry and rioting are far from hushed; but I do not pretend to chronicle what I do not see, and do not feel called upon to look in upon any such sights.

Saratoga is not the only place where there are, behind the curtain, scenes; and it is best there should be a veil to conceal them; and though it may be best that it should sometimes be withdrawn, I am glad it is not my province to tear it away. There is a great difference between concealment and hypocrisy, though by many they are considered synonymous. There are many things in individuals and communities which it is quite proper to conceal, though there are necessary occasions or circumstances when it is proper to pretend to be what one is not. Yet it is not always hypocrisy to observe forms and ceremonies when the heart is not interested. External restraint is necessary to the great mass of people; and though many who help to fill churches have hearts which, "like fools' eyes, are wandering to and fro," and they have no interest in the solemn services of the sanctuary, it is still best they should go. It is a salutary discipline of mind and heart. I cannot contradict those who say these ladies go to church to show their fine dresses or to see their beaus, but I can say, if they do, it is better they should go with this motive than not at all. The Sabbath is a blessed day, whether it is a holy one or not.

We must have a great dinner, of course, and cooks and waiters can scarcely realize that it is a day of rest; yet even in Mr. Pennypoor's premises there is evidence that the day is remembered. The pots and kettles and pans do not rattle quite so unscrupulously, and the ten thousand plates and et cateras receive their appointments with much less parade. There can be no miracle wrought to multiply a few loaves and fishes to an abundance for five hundred people. The humdrum process of cooking and serving must be performed, and it is sufficient that it is done as quietly as possible.

The noise of gleeful children may be heard in the yard, but where else can they so properly spend Sunday? It would be the height of cruelty to confine them within the narrow rooms which must necessarily be parlor, bedroom and nursery, all in one, where the domicil is a great hotel. They would be restless and fretful themselves, and make others restless and fretful, and thereby commit more sin than in romping glad and free beneath these spreading boughs. How happy they look, twenty or thirty little ones, almost all in white frocks and blue ribbons; at the age of childish innocence and in the very height of childish joy.

The time for white cravats has only just arrived. Ministers cannot come till vacation commences, but by another Sabbath there will be a flock of them, and no class of people enjoy Saratoga life with such a zest as they. I always feel sorry that only a few, such as live in cities and have large salaries, can afford to come. So universal is the effect of technical theology to starch the mind and heart and soul and body, and I never saw anything but Congress water that would effectually take it out. Starched things are never graceful and never agreeable; it is not pleasant coming in contact with them—they rattle and break but never bend. Religion should not be a matter of duty but a matter of love, and those who render God service because it is a command rather than because it is a delight, find piety a terrible burden; and it is because so many assume it with these ideas that they so constantly belie their professions. The filial obedience which is the result only of fear, is worth very little, and the conjugal fidelity which is rendered from a sense of duty is a brittle reed on which to rest honor and happiness. The faith which does not engage the heart cannot preserve it, or influence the life, whether it be in our relations to God or man.

Christ said, "My yoke is easy and my burden is light," but the way his servants usually represent it, makes it seem anything but this. It is impossible for youth to be what ordinary religionists require. They may try, as they often do, but it is a cold, heartless homage they render to Him who wishes the mind and heart and soul, and accepts only what is done in love. In trying to be *duty-Christians* they become formalists and hypocrites, and, oh! how many go down to infidelity, when with right ideas of a religion which is all life and love and beauty, they would be genial, hearty and cordial worshippers, diffusing light and joy around and leading multitudes to God.

But I did not mean to preach a sermon because it is Sunday, though I know not but I have as good a right to preach Sunday as wiser people. At least, *I can spend only the morning in this way*; I must go to church this afternoon; but I shall not say *where*, as my *Presbyterian friends would think* it the unpardonable sin to attend the Episcopal Church, even to hear the venerable *Dr.* Berrian, who is to officiate. I must not go to St. Nicholas Hall to hear Mr. Conway of Washington, because he is a Unitarian. My waiter at table is a minister, and black as jet, but I must not think of hearing him, because he is a Methodist and Arminian to poison. There are grand sermonizers at the *Catholic Church, but I have no inclination to go there*. Where shall one go to be sure and hear the truth without alloy?

I will dress, and then decide; and whether it is the truth which is disguised or not, the churches are full to overflowing. At Union Hall, those who are cheery sing psalms, but here there are some sufficiently merry to sing at all. There are little knots and groups in every corner, but whether they are discussing theology or more interesting matters, I cannot tell. A few I heard discussing the costly viands at our table, but I listened only long enough to hear one remark, which was that of an old lady who confessed herself satisfied with all that was provided, though she was not much of an epicure! I gave a second glance, thinking I might possibly have seen the genuine Mrs. Partington, but whether she is here or not, I am not able to state.

Minnie Myrtle.

Foreign Surveys—Agassiz—Signs of a Steamer—Baltimore Ladies—The Office and a Walk There.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Newport, R. I., Tuesday, July 24, 1855.

A great accession to our society are the newly-arrived diplomats from Washington, who, last year, were the preferred companions of all who think intelligent conversation is better than idle gossip, and high breeding a greater accomplishment than to dance the polka. The Swedish, Belgian and Prussian *Chargés* are all here. We miss the genial Sardinian whose Italian comments on the American cuisine were so amusing; but his confrères are the same agreeable, unassuming, and cultivated associates. These gentlemen find the air and the scope here refreshing to mind and body, after two hot months in deserted Washington; they have only sad feelings about the Eastern war—apparently more alive to the sympathies of man than the prejudice of country, in regard to a conflict so barren, on either side, of true glory, so prolific of death and suffering, and so doubtful of good however it result. Bishop Chase lays the cornerstone of a new Episcopal Church here to-day. Professors Agassiz and Felton are visiting at a private residence near by. The former's subscription for his great work on American National History, is much encouraged here. Nearly all the prosperous residents have subscribed. This work will contain a vast amount of original research. The author never expected his papers, which are the result of years of patient exploration in all parts of the United States, would see the light during his life. He intended them as a legacy to his family. The gain to natural science, and the illustration of our country's resources in that department, by their publication under his supervision, will be incalculable. Your wealthy and tasteful citizens ought to subscribe largely to this noble enterprise. The basket-man, the ivory-peddler and the card-writer have reappeared at the hotels; the rich Mexican, with his four in hand turn out, makes the wet sand fly again on the beach; red flannel is in demand for piscatorial purposes; and thus, you see, we are approaching that climax toward which veer the desires of fair and foolish—"the height of the season." In my last I sketched a Philadelphian of the masculine gender—now let me introduce you to one of the softer sex.

There is a fair Baltimorean; you identify her by a certain frank gentleness, by an absence of pretension, and by the sweetest and most natural attractions of her sex. She has not the hardihood nor the style of her New-York rivals; there is less of general aspect, but far more of homebred and feminine grace. She is thoroughly amiable; her smile is winning, her costume modest, her voice "gentle and low—an excellent thing in woman;" without the mental culture of the Bostonian, or the exclusively tasteful charm of the Philadelphian, there is something more girlish, quietly cheerful and unconsciously pleasant about her. Her affability is caught from habitual intercourse with domestic characters—from truly social, friendly relations, and not from promiscuous or showy associations. She makes you think of a happy fireside and a loving companion; you imagine her name to be Mary, and think it would be the most natural and charming thing in the world to make it your household word. She does not seem in the least ambitious or hackneyed, or complacent, but altogether the most delectable of "human nature's daily food," without the remote possibility of ever becoming either a blue-stocking, a shrew, or a strong-minded woman. In a word, she is *lovable*. Whether it is owing to the medium latitude of Baltimore—not so far south as to induce languor, nor so far north as to generate over activity—it is difficult to say; but certain it is, that the women of that City unite the graces of the sex more harmoniously, than those of any other American metropolis. They are less angular, emphatic, knowing, and more feminine, affectionate and ingenuous than our other belles. Seldom brilliant, they are invariably lovely; fair to look upon, they are pleasant to know; and seem at once like Desdemona's idol, good to "live with," and as she was to her dusky lord—a *comfort*, to which no parallel "succeeds in unknown fate." The "Highland Mary" of Burns, the "Lucy" of Wordsworth, and the "Miller's Daughter" of Tennyson, suggest no image which clashes with the impression we derive from a genuine Baltimore beauty in girlhood;—but who can associate either with the clever, self-possessed Bostonian, or the flashy, worldly-wise Gothamite? There is not much in the way of chivalrous or romantic ideas connected with Baltimore; the liberality of her Catholic founder, the graphic pen of Kennedy, the legal fame of Pinckney, and the few but graceful poems of his namesake, may, indeed, recall a degree of local inspiration; but in most memories it is her gentle, kindly and lovely women that redeem her name. A bevy of these, last year, justly carried away the palm at Newport; their manners, looks and spirit were in such attractive contrast to the more confident pretenders to belleship. We see yet where their poet, in former days, found the impulse to that "Health" he wrote "to one made up of loveliness alone."

The finest promenade in Newport is the long, natural embankment at right angles with the beach and parallel with the ocean, called "The Cliffs." Imagine a plateau of meadow three miles in extent, and always clear of dwellings, two hundred yards back from its outer edge; the seaward line with intervals of cape and inlet, here bounded by picturesque crags, and there sloping gradually to the shore; the back-ground studded with country seats varying in size and material, from the segment of a granite castle to a plain brown cottage; the intervening slope green with the freshest herbage, with, here and there, a patch of maize waving like emerald plumes in the breeze, or a neat vegetable garden where potatoes, ruddy beet leaves, tomatoes, sweet peas and okra flourish in luxuriant array; or a clump of silver poplars lift their shining leaves to the sun, and a well-trimmed lawn is radiant with mosaic circles of verbena, heliotrope and roses. The stone walls and iron fences that mark the boundaries of each domain, intersect, at long intervals. This esplanade is known to the *habitués* by some inviting name—"Ocean Point," "Fern Cliff," etc. An attempt to block up the "right of way" through one of these division walls, though repeatedly tried last Summer, was abandoned at last, as the stone-work was mysteriously battered down at night; the townsfolks had enjoyed the path too long and its use was guaranteed in the original deeds. As one strolls along this beautiful beach of table land, the illimitable expanse of sea on one side, cheering rural objects around, and *the elastic turf* beneath,—he can recall, however traveled a man, few walks of superior natural attractions. Against the clear horizon, *if he looks seaward*, only a distant sail or the wing of a gull prints the far-looming mist; inland rise the wooded or cultured domes of symmetrical bay-shores, before against some stalking wing of wave-worn rock, dashes the receding surge, or breaks on the low margin of a lapping wave from a pebbly inlet; on a *ledge covered with dripping kelp* stands a patient angler watching the glassy brine which around his tackle; on the glistening sand of a sheltered cove are grouped a band of children, arranging in their aprons sea-moss, or bits of smooth quartz and jasper, and in another nook is seated a pair of lovers, the youth drawing initials with his cane on the sand, and the maiden pretending to be absorbed in the landscape; reminding the spectator of the old song about the Spanish girl who then traced on the banks of the Guadiquivir, "Love, not hieroglyphics;" and perhaps of Hawthorne's little Pearl dancing in imitation of the waves beside her unnatural mother. Where the cliff descends in a perpendicular wall of rock, and the hungry sea gains fast upon its base, he is minded of that thrilling adventure related in the *Antiquary*, when the hearse was drawn up from the embrace of the rising tide, under the wild auspices of Edie Ochiltree. If a true lover of nature, not an object meets his eye without suggestive beauty: in the egg shaped pebbles is the germ of an architectural element; in the scent of the fleeting weed he detects the latent iodine: in the granite crag a geological lesson; in the air-poised flocks of down a seed vessel; in the convoy of wild fowl a migratory law; in the mirage a secret of aerial perspective; and in the limitless view—where sky and water coalesce—a hint of eternity. With the poet, he exclaims "The surf shall be my frequent chalice.' No organ ever breathed such repentant strains or an anthem so sublime as the melancholy and everlasting refrain of that booming surge; no holy water ever laved his brow with a more consecrating touch than these drops of gelid spray; and no human temple could awe his heart with deeper reverence than this, whose boundless roof is hung in air, whose crystal floor is forever renewed, and in whose incense blend the pure exhalations of earth and sea.

Cancrisque.

Philadelphia Affairs—City Finances—Department, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Philadelphia, Friday, July 27, 1855.

It is a fact that an attentive reader of your valuable paper would know more of the internal condition of London or Paris, of the largest and furthest capital cities, than of some of the places nearest at hand and closest in interest. There is a deal of valuable matter, occurrence in municipal experiments and experience, judicial and legal difficulties and solutions, commercial and moral crises, literary and scientific intelligence, manufacturing and mechanic detail, that is disguised and colored out of natural and real strength, by the peculiar political disposition of the public press here, the want of capacity to offer a resume either honest or clear, or the anxiety to overslaugh such matters as the they know are not entirely creditable, or positively to their city's injury, but to their own profit. What is less understood than the condition of the finances of this great city, its resources and revenue, its expenditures and economy? The news of financial difficulties come fast on the heels of new reforms in the whole policy and polity of the place. From a score of struggling, quarreling, inefficient bodies corporate, varying not less in size, capacity, numbers or strength than in politics, principles, people and preferences, there was created a vast city of half a million of people, exceeding in area almost the largest cities of the old world or the new, and subject to the management of new hands, fresh officers and strange laws. Under these circumstances it is not astonishing that the resources of the city should not be fully developed and yet be extravagantly estimated, that the expenditures of the city should be largely increased, and the ordinary calls upon its Treasury largely exceeded. It is impossible from our public journals, confined and limited by the chance of continuing or obtaining a hold on the public purse, to get a clear or full statement of these difficulties, and our official documents seem to be affected more by political prospects, the means of securing public favor and official continuance, than by any fixed and positive laws of calculation. It is a fixed fact that the interest of the city loan was paid by obtaining money from banks with which the city accounts were long ago overdrawn. It is a fact, the most pressing demands on the Treasury are daily presented and daily refused, while political favorites are sure to get something of the moneys that come slowly and gradually into the Receiver's coffers. The people of this city were so deeply moved by these facts, that new Councilmen were chosen on pledges of reducing the city expenditures, and it is to this end that every citizen is looking anxiously for his own ease and security; it is in this that every one trading with or dealing in this city is interested—but what efforts are making for this object? A Chief Magistrate who does not comprehend, much less practice, the simplest rule of personal economy, can neither suggest nor tolerate public prudence. Business men are and are wisely moving this matter. No later than yesterday afternoon, in the Select Council, there was an elaborate debate on a bill to reduce the Police Force; it was stated, that to support nine hundred men costs over half a million of money, while the sum spent on the Public Schools of the city falls short of that sum by fifty thousand dollars; it was proved that this body of nine hundred men is inefficient from very excess of numbers, imperfectly organized for their real duties, but completely drilled into the management of elections; and yet there is no prospect of either reduction or alteration.

The great aim of the Consolidation Bill was to create Departments for the management each of a distinctive portion of municipal duty, to have Councils to legislate for their creation, direction and support, whose Committees should be the means of communications between them,—instead of this, the Heads of Departments are supposed to be mere cyphers, intended to do only the work ordered and prepared either by councils, or by its separate conclaves sitting in Committee, and planning and suggesting how to create political capital out of the operations of each office and every corps of officers, and how to obtain pecuniary benefit out of every piece of business or city job in any wise coming within sight or sound of the object of their supervision. Honest, earnest, diligent Councilmen labor to carry out the general purposes of efficient City Government, but clogged by the necessity of a prudent economy, and galled by the exercise of a reckless abuse of city credit, affairs go on as of old, and in the midst of much declamation as to Reform, and many strenuous endeavors to economize, there is a persistent increase in excess of all estimates of revenue, a continual want of legislation required, by the peculiar differences in the outlying rural districts, to fetch up these revenues to their maximum, and withal, a sense of the determination of all classes to maintain city credit and city honor. How can credit be honestly or wisely maintained, while the Finance Committee report that for the current year there is a cash deficit of $534,462 21, and that the aggregate deficit is $1,062,681 32. If this fact be well known abroad, if the speculative price of city Loans be temporarily lessened, if the hard lesson of a bad money character be once taught, then there can be hope of ever getting some small share of reduction in expenditures of this sort:

Highways	$281,864 71	City of Consolidation	20,000 00
Police	168,000 00	Public lamps	100,000 00
Markets	16,000 00	Fire Companies	
City Commissioners	242,716 21	Contingencies	150,000 00

and smaller items, with some indigestibly and wisely large, swelling the whole expenses for 1855 to to $2,630,144 50.

If this be of interest abroad, it will serve to explain a long list of peculiarities in Philadelphia politics and management, that may yet come to this end that of first simply stating the financial condition of the City and following it up by giving the accounts of public business,—privately mismanaged it may be, or perhaps well managed. A season of City commissions is now to be entertained, to solve right return for the immense trouble in municipal improvements that New-York daily offers to every other large city, and in the hopes of improving and securing the authority and independence of the City of Gotham and the city of _____. Pater.

A Word about the Army—The Americans on _____—Sewer work in the Crimea.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Dear Sir:—Two or three topics of interest have recently appeared, respecting our army and its officers; and it certainly is due to the persons concerned, the Government, and the public, to place them in their proper light, and to insure their being generally seen and appreciated in their proper and distinctive characters.

And first, I was astonished to see in your paper a strong criticism of the action of our Government in sending out three officers to the seat of war to examine and report upon the siege operations at Sebastopol.

War has become a trade; its noble bearings and necessities are lost sight of in the details of its exciting business. In this it is scarcely similar to all those professions which originate in and exist because of the infirmity of human nature. Some guess, for instance, will cluster in groups around some rare and wonderful operation, and depict the patient, his sufferings, his life even, in the expectation and order of the scientific pupils. Lawyers and advocates will subvert the order of logic and assuming a conclusion, work back for premises by which to substantiate it; and when some striking case is upon the docket they will come from the least cities even, not to see the principal captured or deserted, and to sympathize with him—not to insure the plaintiff or the defendant—but to see the adroitness of the pleaders, to hear the subtlety of the human mind, and to record new triumphs in the noble science of civil government.

Thus it is in war. Founded on it is upon the plague spot of our nature, necessary only because of human passion, it is still a noble profession, one whose moral questions come out at war, is an elective, transcending, all-invading, vocation; making the most difficult sciences subservient,—bringing into constant, daily, accurate use, the mathematics, chemistry, geology, geography, mechanics, metallurgy in its most practical forms, political economy, and history, the greatest science of them all. The soldier, leaving for others to settle the ethics of war, undertakes this profession, and pursues it with the order which is naturally instinct. His appetite grows by what it feeds on; his potent arm applies the difficult elements; his learning and his powers united, form the bulwark of his country.

But to refer these general remarks to particular examples. It is indisputable that the siege of Sebastopol promises to be the great siege in modern history; even now in duration, in loss of life, in numbers engaged, in the succession of battles, it has no equal; San Sebastian, Ciudad Rodrigo, Tarragona, Saguntum and Antwerp sink into insignificance; the military glories of Italy, coupled with the genius of Napoleon, and winning back a whole empire in one consummate battle, pale before the magnificent strategy not of Russians nor Allies, nor neutral powers, but of Him who works wonders in Heaven and earth. It is scarcely bold to assert that Providence has constituted Sebastopol the key of European destiny. It allows in one grand combination, France at home, England at home and in India, Russia in her march to the conquest of the Mediterranean,—America in her designs upon Cuba, Mexico, and the Spanish main,—and last as well as least in significance, the Turks, who are to be driven from their six centuries' encampment in Europe, back to their Asiatic wanderings.

I might allude to other causes which render the siege of Sebastopol a great world problem, only incidentally more important and interesting to the combatants than to us, but I have said enough.

To see such a siege, to understand thoroughly the terms and data of such a problem, to aid in perfecting the art of war, (the more perfect it becomes, the more peaceful is its influence,) our Government sends out three officers admirably chosen for their acquirements, in perfect *bona fides*—a liberal and liberalizing action, which we were scarcely prepared to expect from the present department.

It was thought that there could be no objection whatever to this plan. In our relations with France there had been precedents established; our officers had been admitted into French schools of military practice; the distinguished Professor of Civil and Military Engineering at West Point, Mr. Mahan, was at their schools of Engineering; Colonel Hamner and Colonel Beale were in the Cavalry Schools—ordered out by our Government, and received by theirs; and Major Philip Kearney and Captain Knowlton campaigned with the French in Algiers.

Every suspicion of bad faith must have been absent, by reason of the national credentials of the officers recently sent. It is absurd to fancy even that we could have any oblique object in the mission.

Now, what possible reason can exist, or be even supposed, for refusing them admittance to the trenches before Sebastopol, or into Sebastopol itself? None but a vague, mean and selfish jealousy; or, what is meaner and more selfish, but by no means vague, the churlish spirit which says, "We have the power to keep you out, and we will, and though 'reasons were as plenty as blackberries,' we will give you none except upon compulsion."

I have not been speaking simply of the proprieties which might be expected under the circumstances; but it is a source of pleasure to find in your paper of to-day a paragraph from the Washington Union, recounting the kind attentions of our officers by the Russian officials, and the cordial invitations extended to them to visit St. Petersburg and the Crimea.

I have extended this topic further than I designed; with your approbation of this, I shall take another opportunity to mention and enlarge upon those which still remain.

Your constant reader, Regular.

Railroad Accident.—The passenger train on the Worcester Railroad which left Providence at 4½ o'clock Thursday afternoon, met with an accident a short distance beyond Woonsocket. In passing round the curve at the entrance of a deep cut, the engineer discovered a large mass of rock lying upon the track. He had hardly time to sound the alarm when the engine struck the rock. The speed was such as to force the locomotive partly over the obstruction, when it was thrown down the track. The engineer, Mr. Paisson, remained at his post, and escaped further injury than some slight bruises. The engine was a new one, the "Providence," and was badly damaged. The second class passenger car also sustained considerable damage, the platforms being smashed by the collision. The other two cars were uninjured. The damage to the engine and car does not probably exceed $1,000.

The escape of the passengers was a fortunate one under the circumstances. He was received any injury beyond a violent jarring, except the messenger of Rose's Express, who was slightly bruised. The accident was caused by the falling of a large rock weighing several tons, which had become detached from the side of the cut.

Another hero of the Revolution passed away a few days ago, in Fort Plain, Montgomery County, in this State, in the death of Gen. Geo. H. Neelin, who was a fifer in one of the Revolutionary Regiments. During the term of his service he fought in several engagements with the Indians. In the War of 1812 he served one year on Colonel Dodge's staff, at the Regiment sent to guard and defend Sackets Harbor. He was afterwards, for several years, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Montgomery County. For more 30 years he was a Justice of the Peace.

The Utica *Gazette* remarks that Rev. M. A. Wheaton, Rector of Calvary Church, in that city, has received a call to take charge of a new parish about to be organized in Rochester.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Coroners' Cases in Public Institutions.

A correspondent thinks that our Coroners are not living in their functions as a body that cannot be [illegible] without their aid, so where it is very likely to be buried without their inquest, unless they are [illegible]. Perhaps another theory would account for the facts stated, but for the facts as stated our correspondent holds himself responsible. It can do no hurt to meditate upon these things.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A woman by the name of PERTIS was shot through the breast some four or five weeks since, and was taken to the Bellevue Hospital last Thursday evening to die. *She did die* at a very early hour on Friday morning. The Coroners were notified, and Doctor O'DONNELL, who had a case at that institution, *was apprised at 8 o'clock of* the whereabouts of the husband of the deceased, (an important witness in the case.) He was also informed that the body was in a decomposed state, and also of the rule forbidding bodies to be left in the Dead House over 24 hours. He said the case would be attended to early Saturday morning. The witnesses in the case were summoned, and were on the spot from 9 o'clock A. M. until a late hour in the afternoon. The husband and daughter of the deceased finally left in great distress at the non-arrival of the Coroner. On Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, the Warden of the Hospital wrote to the Coroners, censuring them for neglect of duty and requesting their immediate attention in this case. The witnesses were at the Hospital at the time, and were about leaving, when at 12½ P. M., Coroner HILTON made his appearance, in high dudgeon that he should be called to account for allowing a body to remain in the *Dead House for fifty-five hours*, with the thermometer somewhere up among the 90's. He was told that it was against all rule to keep a body so long, and particularly when in this case mortification had taken *place prior* to death. The body of this woman could not possibly be interred before 9 o'clock Monday morning, seventy-five hours after death. Now here was a case that *they* (the Coroners) *were sure of.* They knew that under the circumstances the body could not be buried until after the inquest was held.

Now mark how the same Coroner "hurried up" the "Lime-kiln Man"—a case not quite certain to pay so well. Almost every one knows the "Lime-kiln Man," but every one does not know what it cost the County to find out *what* killed him. He was found lying on the sidewalk early Friday morning, and taken by a police officer to Bellevue Hospital, where he died on Sunday morning, and peradventure, because he could not tell his name, and had not a certificate from one of the Dispensaries of Manhattan at the time of his admission, [illegible] pay the *Doctor* and Coroner for finding out who killed him. *Well, the Doctor* who attended the "Lime-kiln Man" had him all *cut* (if not dried) for Coroner HILTON's use, and after telling him and his jury that the "Lime-kiln Man" died of acute meningitis, (something they knew nothing about, but still made up their minds to believe it as they were *awfully hot and dry,*) *why, he was credited* with $5 by the deputy for his share in the transaction, *and the County mulcted in the sum of* about $25 for holding an inquest upon a man who had previously been found out to have died from natural causes. This farce lasted altogether about fifteen minutes. Now we ask, *Mr. Editor*, should such things be? And will you not give your views upon the matter to which I have referred, and so bring them home to the *Governors* of the Almshouse, that the work of reform may commence? We have given you a plain statement of facts. "We have nothing extenuated, nor set down aught in malice." All we ask is REFORM.

The Wrong Man Fined.

JOSEPH BERNHEDY, No. 97 Avenue D, who was reported in the TIMES on Saturday as fined $10 for drunkenness, has given us a call. His matter was investigated before Justice WOOD yesterday, and, on the evidence of Dr. BIRDSEY and of two policemen, it was ascertained that his state was caused by heat and over-exertion. The $10 were refunded.

Colored Churches.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

On behalf of the several colored pastors, churches and their friends, who united in the mass meeting yesterday, I desire to say that the result of our day's labor in behalf of our beloved sister Church, in Bridge-street, Brooklyn, is as follows:

Morning service	$24 00
Afternoon	100 00
Evening	77 50
Total	$201 50

For this result we are deeply grateful to our kind friends of all classes, and of all denominations, all of whom were duly represented yesterday.

J. W. C. PENNINGTON.

School Exhibition.

The exhibition preparatory to the Summer vacation of St. Francis Xavier School, under the direction of the Christian Brothers, took place last Thursday evening at the School-House in Nineteenth-street. A large number of persons were present on the occasion. The declamatory and other exercises were very creditable. Masters McGRANN, MULLIGAN, McQUADE, O'NEIL and MARKEY particularly distinguished themselves, and to them and other pupils premiums were awarded.

Interesting Exercises in the Sixteenth Ward School.

The Grammar Schools of the Sixteenth Ward have had their receptions preparatory to the annual vacation.

BOYS' SCHOOL, NO. 45.

They were commenced in the Boys' Grammar School, No. 45, Mr. THOMAS FOURKE, Principal. The exercises partook of the character of a Commencement, and the graduating class of thirty-four boys for the Free Academy, made their farewells to Alma Mater. Some of the essays were very fine, and specimens of Declamation and oratory of a superior style were given. Book premiums were given to Masters MILTON B. SWEET, —— DWIGHT, J. H. DUNNELL, C. ROBERTS, R. C. REED, E. K. HALSTEAD, D. L. LONG, J. W. CARMICHAEL, and SCOTT E. SHERWOOD. Thirty-four semi-annual certificates were issued. The specimens of drawing by J. H. DUNNELL were very deserving.

Addresses were made by Messrs. F. W. BULKLEY, E. ANTHONY, Professor GREENLEAF, Mr. DELAMATER, Mr. ALLEN, and others.

GIRLS' SCHOOL NO. 45.

The reception in the Girls' Grammar School, No. 45, Miss ADELAIDE HAWLEY, Principal, came off on Wednesday last, in fine style, with crowded houses. The exercises consisted of music, of which perhaps the most noticeable were the duets and songs by Misses SCOTT, ROGERS and HOSCAMP. Four compositions, admirably conceived and well read, received much applause.

The occasion was one of unalloyed pleasure, and will be long remembered by all present.

The new School No. 11, in Seventeenth-street, near Eighth-avenue, held its first public reception on Thursday, in all its departments. It was opened in March, and has the finest accommodations of any in the City yet organized. Commissioners ADAMS and DELAMATER presided.

The exercises were commenced in the Girls' Grammar School—Miss MARY S. PRESTON, Principal, with a register of 280 pupils. The appearance of the school is highly commended. Mr. RANDALL's address to the young ladies was a model.

The visitors next called on the Primary School—Miss M. L. MACFARLANE, Principal, with 14 Assistants, and a register of 1,050. Just think that over, reader—1,050 little ones in one room! The little ones seemed to enjoy the call very much. They sang "Yankee Doodle," with an accompaniment whistled by the boys, which was a most amusing performance. W. C. BOURNE, Esq., and Prof. GREENLEAF talked to the children very pleasantly and appropriately.

BOYS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 11.

This School numbers, now, 264 boys on register, and is divided into eight classes, the whole department under the management of J. G. McNARY, Esq., and the individual classes under Messrs. G. W. COOPER, Vice-Principal; A. HOPPER, First Assistant, and E. G. KIMBALL, Second Assistant; and Misses A. ROGERS, M. [illegible], E. BEACH, V. M. GRAHAM and A. JACKSON.

The company here numbered several hundreds: they were parents, members of the Board of Education, and the friends generally. Commissioner DELAMATER presided. The exercises commenced with reading the Scriptures and singing a chorus by the School.

An opening address was read by Master E SAUNDERS, after which the chorus "Pilgrim Fathers" was sung.

The fourth class, Section B, was examined in Geography, and the second class, section A, in Physiology, by their teachers. Masters ALLEN TRIPPS and W. H. MCINTYRE took part in declamation. Semi-annual certificates were given out to the graduates for the Free Academy—seven in all. An elegant purse was presented to the author of the best composition, by GEO. W. COOPER. The Valedictory was delivered by Master A. C. ALLEN, and was received with marked attention. The drilling of this School was excellent. The system and order [illegible] great perfection in the organization and classification of this School. No. 45 will do well to have an eye to its laurels. Addresses were made by ex-Chancellor MATHEWS, SIMON SHERWOOD, Judge COPELAND, HORACE DRAPER, Mr. [illegible], Mr. LIVINGSTON and others. Letters expressing regret were read from Mayor WOOD, Col. [illegible], and other gentlemen who were unable to attend.

THE "JOSEPH WALKER" COMMITTEE.

Remarks of Counsel as to the Position of Alderman Moser—One of the Investigators Indisposed—Ex-Alderman Covert on the Stand—Buccaneering Notice of Mr. Covert—Island Piracy.

The investigation of the Committee of the Board of Aldermen as to the contract made for the raising of the *Joseph Walker*, sat yesterday, (Monday,) and continued their investigation. Present: Alderman ELY (in the Chair) and VOORHIS.

Alderman Ely—I have to announce that Alderman Varian, by a letter addressed to the Chairman of the Committee, states that, owing to severe *indisposition*, it will be utterly impossible for him to meet with the Committee sooner than a week from this day. He further asks that the Committee adjourn until one week from this day. The Committee would be very glad to assent to the request of Alderman Varian, but as there are some two or three witnesses here that want to leave town, and whose testimony is deemed not of great importance, but will simply go to establish a fact or two already spoken of, the Committee have thought it their duty, under all the circumstances—these parties being merchants, and their time of great value to them—to hear them. But if anything should occur that would seem to open the subject in any important light, it shall be held on to for a time. For that reason, I would suggest to those gentlemen (Messrs. John P. White and Richard Busteed, counselors,) that we have had an interview with one another subject, whether it would not be better, as we do not intend at this time to go into this subject much at length, to delay any action? I am only sorry at Alderman Varian's not being present, as he has been somewhat prominent in that branch of the subject that these two gentlemen have appeared here touching. I think, if we proceeded on that subject, he would have good reason to upbraid the Committee with the want of usual courtesy.

J. P. White, Esq., appearing for Alderman Moser—*If the Committee pleases, it would be gratifying to me, so far as I am concerned, and for those I appear, to have* Mr. Varian present; in truth, I should prefer not to have the investigation go on without him. I appear before the Committee this afternoon to prove the fallacy of some statements made by the witness Jones, reflecting on the official character of a member of your Board. Of course, in appearing, I am authorized to say that they are totally untrue, and am here to ask you to give him an opportunity to show that he has been unjustly belied and maligned. I cheerfully concur with the suggestion of one of the Committee, but I must request that in the event of Alderman Moser, his counsel or his witnesses are not present when Alderman Varian shall be with you, you will extend to him the courtesy which the occasion requires.

Alderman Ely—The Committee suggest that, in their judgment, before we could go into any real testimony on the subject, there should be an affidavit submitted to the Committee stating in general, and, as far as practicable, in particular, what is stated that has been so [illegible] opportunity might be afforded [illegible]. We should be ready to-day to receive the affidavit, and I would take care that a copy [illegible] of Alderman Varian, [illegible] all the facts.

[illegible] state that such an affidavit is in process of preparation, and I should have had it ready to submit on this meeting, but being interrupted by some pressing business matters, it was not quite ready to be engrossed, but at the next meeting such a document will be forthcoming. Alderman Moser will present such a statement, under oath, of course, as to those falsifications which he states were made.

Alderman Ely—I would observe that the Committee are not ready to go into any proof of the veracity of witnesses.

R. Busteed, Esq.—*We will not present that.*

Alderman Ely—We will receive the affidavit, and will endeavor to do what we ourselves should think was right for us under the circumstances.

Mr. White—*We purpose also to give the Committee* some information on the very matters under investigation.

Alderman Ely—We shall be very happy to receive any such. *We shall examine some witnesses, more* especially to-day, as to the opinions of those around as to whether the existence of the vessel being a nuisance and detrimental to health.

Mr. Busteed—No examination to-day will touch on Alderman Moser.

Mr. W. R. Jones—That gentleman has stated that I have testified to something incorrect. I want to know if he speaks of his own knowledge, or for Alderman Moser.

Mr. White—I make these statements on the strength of what has been presented to me by gentlemen who will present themselves as witnesses in due time. I would further remark that I am fully authorized to say what I stated.

Mr. A. G. Benson, of No. 30 South-street, being sworn, says: I know where the *Joseph Walker* is sunk, and am familiar with the locality; I have been about the pier many times since she was sunk; I have never discovered anything offensive arising from that wreck which was detrimental to public health; I mean to say *that she was at one time pumped down under the auspices* of Mr. Bell, and then there was a very offensive odor; she might have laid under water forever without endangering the public health; when Mr. Bell took the contract I advanced him money by advice of Walter R. *Jones, deceased, who thought him "sure, but slow;"* the money was expended in attempts to raise the vessel; I supposed that when the wreck should get up I should have a claim on the proceeds for salvage; the way I proposed to collect it was this, I should go to the Common Council and ask for a contract, and by that means retrieve the amount already spent on her; in a conversation with Mr. Jones he thought he could get such a contract for me; he said he would go to work and do it, but from time to time he said he had done nothing, but I soon heard that he had done *something*, and spoke to him of it, when he told me he had to make a *different arrangement*; I have not thought enough about any claim I may have to be able to give a definite answer.

W. S. Babbidge sworn, says: I do business directly in front of the place where the *Joseph Walker* has sunk; I have been some years in that locality; I have never discovered anything that jeopardized the health of any one, nor have ever heard any one complain of any such nuisance.

Mr. Owen called,—did not respond.

George H. Covert called and sworn.

Alderman Ely announced that if any question put, should in anywise tend to criminate, of course there is no expectation that it will be answered. More than that, if any question is not supposed to be right in itself, we shall not insist on an answer. I mention this because I really do not know why Mr. Covert is brought up before this Committee at all. It was at the suggestion of my associates. I can scarcely conceive why we should propound any questions, or how we have the right to.

Witness—I know nothing of the contract at all.

Alderman Ely—Do you know anything of the raising of the *Joseph Walker*, as referred to the Committee on Wharves and Slips, or did you know it was so referred?

Witness—I asked the question myself, and I also heard so.

Alderman Ely—Can you see the Committee of whom you made the inquiry?

Witness—I made the inquiry of Alderman Moser.

Alderman Ely—Did you have any conversation with Alderman Moser on the subject?

Witness—I did, Sir.

Alderman Ely—Did you volunteer or had you any understanding with Alderman Moser that you were to make any inquiries or overtures to any one?

Witness—No, Sir. I volunteered to make inquiries as to the *Joseph Walker* myself.

Alderman Ely—Did you call on any person about it?

Witness—I accidentally met Mr. Robert L. Lane in front of George M. Brown's.

Alderman Ely—Are you willing to relate the conversation that occurred?

Witness—Certainly.

Alderman Ely—Were there any others round you at the time?

Witness—There were some half dozen persons, but I doubt if they heard.

Alderman Ely—Did you ever suggest to Mr. Lane to call on Mr. Jones?

Witness—No, Sir, he suggested that himself.

Alderman Ely—Do you know for what purpose he made that visit?

Witness—To talk of the Joseph Walker, I suppose, that was the subject; there is no secrecy about me.

Alderman Ely—Suppose you give us your version.

Witness—I said to Mr. Lane that I had a conversation with Alderman Moser as to the Joseph Walker; I said to Mr. Lane this: Mr. Lane, I understand from Alderman Moser that the *Joseph Walker* is to be raised by the Common Council in some certain number of days, (some 30 or 40 or 60 days, I believe, but I cannot tell,) and I came down here to see you, you being a schoolmate of mine, and I can talk to you freely on the subject; I told him that I thought that I could stop the resolution in the Board of Aldermen; I mean that I told this to Mr. Lane; I said that I should like to see Mr. Jones on the subject; Mr. Lane then left me and went and found Jones and brought him into Brown's door, or it might have been next door, but it was in that vicinity.

Alderman Ely—What did you and Mr. Jones both say?

Witness—I did not say much to Mr. Jones any way; Mr. Lane did all the talking; only when a remark was made by Mr. Lane to me and Mr. Jones that it would take six or seven hundred dollars, I said, Yes, I thought so; I thought that my labor was worth that; I am in the market for anything of the kind.

Alderman Ely—Was that to stop it?

Witness—I did not state what it was for; I did not say that.

Alderman Ely—Well?

Witness—Well, Sir, it was for my services.

Alderman Ely—Did you ever have any conversation with any other Alderman on this subject?

Witness—Never in my life, now. I want you to put it; nor with any other person or man that is a public official nor any man that holds public office.

Alderman Ely—True, doubtless, but I, for instance, might make such arrangements with somebody outside.

Witness—Alderman, I do not do so, I do my own work.

Alderman Ely—Did you ever request Alderman Moser to hold on to this resolution or to keep the report back?

Witness—That is it; you have not asked me of anything as to my conversation with Moser.

Alderman Ely—We do not want to ask everything; narrate it.

Witness—I want you to ask your questions. I met Alderman Moser in front of the City Hall and asked that he would give me a manual for this year, some week or ten days before this thing got a going; I came up in front of the City Hall and we went to Sherwood's, I asked him what he intended to do with the *Joseph Walker*; I do not know, he says to me, I do not know really what to do with this case; it is a difficult case. I want to give you this as it occurred; not anything less.

Alderman Ely—Of course.

Witness—It was my conversation, not any one's else; He then said, my friend Lane is somewhat interested in this matter. Well, Sir, now I am going to give you my answer. I said Mr. Lane was a schoolmate of mine, and that I would go and see him and Mr. Jones likewise. He said do so, and that is all the conversation that I ever had with Moser on this subject. I never called on him again, and I never had another interview with him on the subject. That is all I can give you; that is everything that I remember.

Alderman Voorhis—Did you ever get the six or seven hundred dollars?

Witness—No, I did not get it; if I had I should have liked it. Where I think I can make a thousand dollars out of a matter I do it, whether it be Jones or Ely; for I would make it out of him if I could.

Alderman Ely—Where was the last place, as far as you can recollect, that you had conversation with Mr. Lane on the subject?

Witness—I only had the one.

Alderman Ely—How, with Alderman Moser?

Witness—I never saw him about it but once; I never spoke to any Alderman living on the top of the earth as to the matters.

Alderman Ely—What services did you expect to render for this money?

Witness—That was in my own mind after I got the money secured.

Alderman Ely—After you got the money?

Witness—Sir, I never asked for the money.

Alderman Ely—My question was, "What services did you expect to render?"

Witness—That was an after consideration—when I got the one I could soon arrange about the other—to which I should have turned my attention.

Alderman Voorhis—Was Alderman Moser interested directly or indirectly with you in the matter?

Witness—In no wise at all; I told you all the conversation I had with him in my life on the matter.

Alderman Voorhis—*Had he ever requested you to act* for any money?

Witness—No, Sir.

Alderman Ely—Was there any understanding between you?

Witness—No, Sir.

Alderman Ely—If you had got any money, would you have given it to him?

Witness—Now you ask me too much; that is my own business; it is my private matter; I do not think that you should get into that; I believe I have the right to do my own private business as I choose, as long as I do not interfere with your position; I do this often, *when I can.*

Alderman Voorhis—You have some business with the Committee on Wharves and Piers, have you not?

Witness—Yes, I have had some; I should have called on you, and all of you, to have done my best in this matter; *I would have persuaded you if I could*, that the vessel could not be got up in the time specified.

Alderman Voorhis—Your object then was to gain more time?

Witness—That it was.

Alderman Voorhis—You were doing business on your own hook; last year you could not have done such a business?

Witness—I was out of the way, then; I would do *the same for you if you wanted it.*

Captain Junius S. Lewis, sworn: My principal business is raising sunken vessels; it has been so for fifteen years; I have had a contract to raise the *Joseph Walker*; *I made that contract with Thomas Bell*; he represented himself to me as the contractor of the underwriters on whom the vessel was thrown after she was burned; *hearing that this Committee was appointed* to investigate the matter, I thought you could not *be fully posted up till I was examined, and so I presented* myself here; Bell had been making efforts to raise the wreck by putting canvas round her previous to my introducing myself as a purchaser; I purchased one-half of Bell's interest in his contract with the underwriters, and took charge of the work of raising; after spending two weeks in this effort I abandoned that, and introduced my plan of raising her with vessels inside and outside, having chains beneath the ship, in which plan I was successful, and carried her from the outer end of the pier up into the slip, say one hundred and fifty feet, having the bow of the ship so far out of water that it needed no elevation to be pumped out; all that was requisite was that the stern should be raised to the same elevation; at this time, during the Summer solstice, we had found no unpleasant odor from any decomposing substances in the ship, be it cotton, corn, or wheat, we then stirring the wheat to the very bottom; *we took fifteen bales of cotton, or thereabouts,* out, and it was sold at auction in Wall-street; at that stage of the proceedings we were obliged to change our plan of operations, and having other business, the work *was suspended during the coldest part of the Winter*; I recommenced work early in April, having had men in charge of the vessel during all the Winter; I resumed work under the contract with Mr. Bell, and a verbal one from Mr. W. R. Jones, of the Atlantic Insurance Company, now deceased; the work was continued until we were interrupted by parties representing themselves as coming from the Mayor, and dispossessed us, taking a vessel from within the *Joseph Walker* to the head of the slip, where she now lies sunk in some thirty-five to forty feet of water; previous to be dispossessed I was called on by Walter R. Jones, Jr., who said he had bought a wrecking schooner, and had a captain on her, and he wanted them employed, he, therefore, wanted to purchase a part of my interest in the *Joseph Walker*; he gave me *plenty of soft soap, and got all the information* he wanted, as I supposed he was anxious to become my partner as he said; this was about ten days before we were dispossessed, it must have been about the 15th of April.

Alderman Ely—Who personated the Mayor in this matter?

Witness—I think it was Thomas Doyle, the Dockmaster; I was not present.

Mr. Jones—Had you been there for a week or ten days previous?

Witness—Yes, I was there three or four days before;

Witness—After being thus dispossessed I came up and called on the Mayor at his office; he had been seen on my account by Alderman Lord, and had expressed to the Alderman his willingness to communicate all the facts to me in relation to the matter of the dispossession; after stating to the Mayor how I was situated in the vessel, he remarked that he had not known my position before; if he had known he would not have made the contract that he did; I asked him if I could have a sight of that contract; he said the papers were with Mr. Furey, in the Street Commissioner's Office, and he would send for them for my perusal; he also said that he had been urged on to this measure by publications and petitions representing the wreck to be a nuisance, and one that would jeopardize public health if left to decompose; I called again and again off and on for two weeks, and the papers were not forthcoming; and was then told by Mr. Furey that I had no right to the papers; that I had made a speculation like unto betting on a horse-race, and had lost my venture, and had no farther interest there, and could not be allowed to have a view of the papers; my object was to see where to look for redress, and on whom I could put my finger as a responsible party who dispossessed me; I was pretty well convinced that I could not without *law or gospel* be dispossessed of a vessel on which I spent so much time and labor and money, without having some responsible party to call on for redress; after calling on the Mayor five or six times I was referred to the Street Commissioners, and he kept me running, saying that the papers were at the City Hall, until finally I got the answer that I have stated; I told the Mayor that I had expended large sums, and that I had removed her from her very bad position to where I could have raised her in a very few days, and discharged the cargo; I told him I wanted to find who I could hold responsible; he said nothing to me about any redress that I had; he was sorry that he was committed, and that he could not recall what had taken place; he said that he had consulted with the Comptroller or some other official person.

Alderman Ely—Do you believe, on your oath, that long before this time, if you had been left alone, the *Joseph Walker* would have been raised?

Witness—I believe that by the 15th June the vessel would have been raised, the cargo sold and the vessel disposed of, if I had not been dispossessed; every intelligent man to whom I have exhibited the plan has affirmed it by admitting its feasibility; more than seven-eighths of the work had been done when I was interfered with; the putting of the chains under was half of the work.

Mr. Jones—We had to put new ones.

Witness resumed—I never attempted to raise a vessel but I carried it out; I have raised fifty; when I left it would not have taken more than $1,000 to complete the entire job; I was to receive payment on my contract in the shape of salvage both upon cargo and vessel; the rate had been agreed upon; if I had succeeded in carrying out my contract there would have been no reason, that I am now aware of, why I should have called upon the City for one cent; I never felt more aggrieved in my life than when I was thus robbed (as I deem it) of my hard earnings.

Alderman Ely—About what amount do you consider you are the loser in having been thus dispossessed of your contract?

Witness—As near as I can possibly estimate it, I have suffered, pecuniarly, by the transaction, to the amount of $6,000.

Alderman Ely—Do you intend making an effort to recover your losses?

Witness—I mean to endeavor, not only to get back that $6,000, but also all that the vessel and cargo was worth when she was taken from me.

Alderman Ely—From whom do you expect to get this indemnity?

Witness—From the parties who dispossessed me, whoever they may be; as now advised, I believe the responsible parties, (in the matter of my dispossession,) to have been the Corporation of the City of New-York; the Corporation, I believe, has made itself responsible through the Board of Health, which body, I believe, confirmed the Mayor's action; when I called upon the Street Commissioner several times, as I have before stated, I gave him to understand that I was endeavoring to find out who was the responsible party in the matter of my dispossession, that I might know who to look to to make good my loss; I think some one, too, besides myself must bear the loss of the brig, which, (as before stated,) was sunk in the slip; to raise her some slight effort was made in the way of pumping, but the hole which was knocked in her bottom was too large to admit of much being effected in that way.

Alderman Ely—Do you intend to sue, and whom do you intend to sue, to make good your losses?

Witness—I do intend to be made sound for all the losses I have suffered in connection with the *Joseph Walker*, by reason of this dispossession or interference, which I now esteem the City of New-York to be responsible for; as now advised, I intend, also, to bring a suit against the Corporation for the recovery of my losses; in the consultations which I hold with the Mayor in regard to this matter, he admitted to me that he believed the proceedings, as far as I was concerned, to have been wrong; that he had been deceived, and, in fact, given to understand that the party who was endeavoring to raise the vessel (myself) had suspended operations entirely; he said, however, that he had made a contract and should not recall it; I asked him if he could not rectify a mistake he admitted he had made; he said he should not do it; after Mr. Jones got the contract from the Mayor his former kindly tone towards me was most decidedly changed; indeed, he expressed himself afterwards as being much surprised that I ever had a contract for the work, or a claim to one; in fact, I deem it the biggest piece of inland piracy that ever I heard of, or had anything to do with.

Alderman Ely—Have you means to carry on the suit as you suggested against the City?

Witness—I am a man of means and can carry out all I undertake.

Alderman Ely then (5 o'clock) announced that as there were no further witnesses present the Committee would, in accordance with Alderman Varian's request, adjourn over till Tuesday (not Monday) next, Aug. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Foundling.

On the morning of Saturday, an infant was found in the front basement of the house No. 28 Second-street. It was conveyed to the Almshouse.

Police News.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

James Murphy, of No. 37 Oliver-street, was brought up in charge of officer Bennett, before Mr. Justice WELSH at the Tombs, yesterday morning, on suit of the *Commissioners of Emigration*, charged with an alleged assault upon John Shayan, infant, who asked for his wages. The affidavit set forth that said Murphy owes to three persons in his employ and under the charge of the Commission, respectively, $5, $6 and $11, which he refuses to pay, and that he beat complainant for asking for it.

Murphy denied hiring the boy, but would not like to see him injured; had always been as good as a father to him, and would make him a present of two or three *dollars, if his mother is in want; only took up a broom* to frighten the boy; owns the house he lives in.

Judge—Have you got bail here?

Defendant—If you let me go to the house I will give bail.

Judge—Do you own the property?

Defendant—I do not own it—it is not all redeemed.

Judge—You said you owned it.

Defendant—I own part of it; it is not redeemed yet.

Judge—Have you bought it?

Defendant—No; I did not buy it.

Judge—Do you own it?

Defendant—No, Sir. Committed.

PICKPOCKET.

A man, aged 21, named Edward L. White, a thief by profession, was yesterday caught in the act of picking the pocket of Dennis Mahon, while crossing the river on the Staten Island ferry-boat. Committed by Justice WELSH.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Andrew Dardis, an Irish laborer, aged 60 years, on Sunday evening attempted to commit suicide by running a horse-shoe nail into the lower part of his stomach. It appears that Dardis was admitted to the Station-house on Saturday night as a lodger, and that he stayed in the Station-house since until he made the rash attempt to cast aside his earthly tenement. Dr. *Thomas was called in, examined the wound, which he* declared not to be dangerous. The injured man was properly cared for, and was sent to the Police Court for disposal as being insane.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Policeman Sullivan, of the First Ward, arrested Michael Fallon, charged with having committed a felonious assault upon the person of John McCormick, of No. 143 Cedar-street, with intent to kill. Held for examination by Justice WELSH.

FEMALE PUGILISTS ON THE ROUSE—FIGHT AND STABBING ON BROADWAY.

Two nymphs of the pave, Adelia Anderson, resident at No. 5 Thompson-street, and Agnes Near, of No. 221 Church-street, met in Broadway, directly in front of Thompson's saloon, when a dispute arose, ending in a set fight. Agnes rejoicing in more science, and having somewhat the advantage of weight, proved more than a match for her antagonist, who measured her length upon the sidewalk. Adelia soon regained her feet and endeavored to deal a blow at Agnes, in which failing, she drew a knife and stabbed her in the lip and on the head several times. Agnes was conveyed to her residence, and Adelia in the confusion succeeded in escaping for the time. She was however yesterday arrested by officer Lord, and held to bail by Justice WELSH in the sum of $500.

Coroners' Investigations.

FATAL FALL.

Coroner HILTON held an inquest on Sunday, at the New-York Hospital, on the body of a German named CHARLES ALBRECHT, aged 21 years, who died from the effects of a fall from the third story of a building now erecting on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, for a medical college. He struck head foremost on a stone, and fractured his skull, besides receiving other injuries. Deceased was a carpenter, at work in the building. It being understood that such cases were not received at the Bellevue Hospital, he was taken to the New-York Hospital. Doubtless the fatigue consequent upon being carried so long a distance enhanced the dangerous effect of the wound. The jury returned a verdict of "Death by fracture of the skull from an accidental fall." They say further: "We respectfully recommend a repeal of the rule at Bellevue Hospital which declares that they will not admit patients suffering from incurable diseases, believing that it may be productive of good results."

THE LATE ACCIDENT AT THE NEW-YORK HOTEL.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner HILTON on the body of JAMES DOUGHERTY, who came to his end by falling from a scaffolding 65 feet from the ground, in front of the New-York Hotel. From the testimony taken it appears deceased was engaged in painting the front of the house in question, standing on a ladder suspended by ropes. The ropes were attached to hooks. JOHN LANE and deceased were standing on this ladder, when another workman, one JOHN BARRET, stepped from out the window on the ladder on the side nearest the house, which threw the suspended ladder outward, and, as it swung back, the side was thrown up over the window-sill, precipitating deceased and his fellow-workman to the ground. BARRET saved himself by clinging to the ropes which had held the ladder. The ladder was rigged by a Mr. McCORMICK and LANE (one of the injured parties) in the usual way. Deceased fell to the sidewalk, striking directly on his head. LANE fell flat on his back. Dr. CRANE made the *post mortem* examination, which is immaterial. Verdict, "Fracture of the skull." Deceased was 35 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

DROWNING.

Coroner HILTON held an inquest on the body of an Irishman named JAMES HANNAN, aged about 38, found drowned at Pier No 5 East River. Deceased boarded with TIM. McCARTY, of Front-street, and was employed on the Oswego line of canal boats. He had been confined for ten days in the Tombs, for drunkenness, and had been missing for two days since his release. Dr. CHASTENEY, who made the *post mortem* examination, could discover no marks of violence on his person. Verdict, "Drowned."

SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS.

An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner O'DONNELL at the house of MARTIN CUMMING, No. 9 Mulberry-street, on the body of JAMES DEWARE, a native of Ireland, aged 26 years, who came by his death under the following circumstances. Deceased, on last Sabbath, went to Staten Island with two friends, and while there got into a swing—of which two were erected close together on the ground—after swinging thus for some time, he got out and was struck by the second scup. He was brought to the City in a state of insensibility, and died at 4½ o'clock yesterday morning. Verdict: "Death from Internal Hemorrhage, from being crushed by a scup on Staten Island. No blame attached to any one."

DROWNED BY ACCIDENT.

An inquest was held by Coroner GAMBLE upon the body of a boy named AUGUSTE PARKER, a native of this City, aged 7 years, residing at No. 69 Jackson-street who was accidentally drowned. Deceased slipped into the river, from the dock, at the foot of Jackson-street, while he was in the act of washing his feet. Verdict: "Accidental drowning."

The Authority of the Constable.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

The following opinion of Judge WOODRUFF, *in re Davis, respondent vs. Haffner et als., appellants*, will be read with some interest:

WOODRUFF, J.—There is nothing in the return herein, to show that there was any variance between the summons and the complaint,—and no such objection was raised on the trial. Such objection is purely technical; it was waived by appearing and pleading to the merits.

The other ground of appeal is of graver importance. It is insisted that the bond of the defendant, given to secure the faithful performance of the duties of the defendent Kruger as Constable of the Second Ward, is not in conformity with the requirements of the statute, and therefore is not valid as a statute bond. And that if the bond be valid, no action can be sustained thereon unless the plaintiff first obtain judgment against the Constable himself—nor unless leave to prosecute the bond is first obtained from the Judge or Judges of the Court of Common Pleas upon motion in open Court.

Upon the revision of our statutes in 1813, the law in relation to the election of Constables in the various towns in the State generally, and the bonds they should give, and the manner in which such bonds should be filed and approved, was passed, (2 Rev. Laws, 126,) and by the same revision, "The Act to reduce several laws relating particularly to the City of New-York, into one act," was also passed,—2 Rev. Laws, 342,—the 147th section of which, provides specially for the bond to be executed by every Constable elected or appointed to the office of Constable in the City of New-York. The two acts stand together. One relating to Constables in the towns in the State generally, and the other relating to the City of New-York particularly. They are wholly different, and wholly inconsistent with each other, and cannot have effect in the same place. The general law has no application, therefore, to the City of New-York. The particular statute passed with especial reference to the City of New-York, controls the City, and effectually overcomes any reasoning founded upon the suggestion that Wards in the City are to be taken as included in the word towns in the general act.

On the revision of 1828, the general law in relation to towns was in substance reenacted, and the act relating to the City of New-York was left unrepealed. (1 R. S. 346, § 21; 3 R. S., 129.) So that the two laws remained in full force, (so far as relates to such bonds,) as before.

Again, on examination of title 3, of chap. 11, part I, of the Revised Statutes, (1 R. S. p. 342,) in which § 21, of article 2 is found, it will be seen that few, if any, of its provisions are applicable at all to this City.

The "Act to reduce, &c.," above referred to, being in full force, provides that the bond to be executed with surety or sureties by any Constable, shall be given to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City in the penal sum of five hundred dollars, and be delivered to the Mayor, who shall judge of and determine the competency of the sureties, and file the bond with the Clerk of the City and County. And in the case of *any recovery* by any person aggrieved, against any such constable, it shall be lawful for the Judge or Judges of the Mayor's Court (*now for this purpose the Court of Common Pleas,*) upon motion in open Court, and upon *showing that such recovery hath been had*, and that the judgment at the time of such motion is unsatisfied, to order the bond to be put in suit; and when judgment thereon is obtained *the said Court shall, upon motion in open Court, direct* so much to be levied thereon as will pay the debt or damages recovered by the party aggrieved, with costs, and *to be paid* to such party; and the act provides for a *further levy* upon recovery of other judgments against such constable upon like motion.

The bond upon which the present action was brought is framed in accordance with Section 21 of the statute relating to towns above referred to, (1 Rev. Stat. 346,) in corporating therein the further provision relating to distress for rent in this City. (Sec. 49, 2 Rev. St., p. 501.) *And in relation to Militia fines.* (Chap. 205, Sec 38 of Laws of 1847, Vol. 1, p. 258.)

It is a Bond to the The People of the State and not to The Mayor, &c., of this City. It is approved by a Supervisor and not by the Mayor. It is in the sum of $1,000, and not of $500. It is not, therefore, the bond required by the act relating to this City, and can, therefore, find no support as a statutory security.

Under that act, these sureties are not liable to the action until after judgment recovered against the constable, and leave to prosecute has been obtained—and that statute contemplates a recovery when had to be in the name of the Mayor, &c. of this City, for the full amount of the penalty, whereupon a levy can be made from time to time of the amounts which may successively be recovered by persons aggrieved by the act or default of the constable.

And, moreover, if this bond does not in substance conform to the statute, as clearly it does not, then, regarding it as a voluntary bond, there is no warrant for bringing an action thereon in the name of the party aggrieved. Although it has been repeatedly held that a suit may be brought on the undertaking required in the act relating to towns before referred to in the name of the party aggrieved; that is because such undertaking has the sanction of the statute itself, and operates for the benefit of the party aggrieved in any form, amounting to a substantial compliance with that statute.

It appears to us remarkable, (if it be true, as we are informed,) that bonds like the present have come into general use in the City, unless there is some statute on the subject modifying the provisions of the act relating to the City of New-York in this respect. In the multitude of special statutes in force relating to this City, we might reasonably have expected counsel who *rely upon this bond, and seek to uphold this judgment*, to aid us by pointing us to the statute, if any can be found, warranting the taking of such a bond, and prosecuting it without first obtaining judgment against the constable, and without leave and in the name of this plaintiff. We are constrained to say that we have not been able to find such a statute; and if we err in holding the "act to reduce, &c.," to be still applicable to constable's bonds in this City, it will be for the want of such aid, and not from the want of diligent examination, with the expectation of finding some law which has led to the adoption of this form of bond, when the bond prescribed by such act had been in use for very *many years, and down to a recent period.*

Our conclusion under these circumstances is, that the act in relation to the City of New-York, so far as relates to such bonds, (§ 147,) is still in force, and that this judgment cannot be sustained.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

OBSTRUCTION OF CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS.

David Hannington, John Read and Thos. Collins, were arrested for obstructing the officers of the Customs *in discharging a vessel at one of the wharves. The* accused were held to answer for the offence.

LONG ISLAND.

Laying of a Corner-Stone.

The corner-stone of the Middle Protestant Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Harrison-street and Tompkins-place, was laid yesterday afternoon. Notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, a large audience was present. The exercises commenced with singing by the choir The pastor, Rev. N. E. SMITH, then read the following history of the Church:

The South Classis of Long Island met on the 23d of November, 1846, on the corner of Smith and Butler streets, and authorized the organization of the Middle Protestant Reformed Dutch Church. A meeting for that purpose was held in their room at the above-named place Dec. 9, 1846, Rev. Dr. BROADHEAD presiding on the occasion. The number of members at the commencement was sixteen. The first officers of the Church were elected on that evening, consisting of three elders and three deacons. The first stated preacher was Rev. JOHN V. N. TALMAGE, who was engaged until a permanent pastor could be procured. The first regular pastor called was Rev. P. D. OAKLEY, from the Dutch Reformed Church, Oyster Bay, who commenced his labors March, 1847. During that year the Church edifice, which the congregation has recently left, was built, Mr. OAKLEY remaining as pastor about three years. The next pastor called was Rev. JAMES R. TALMAGE, of Athens, N. Y., who commenced his ministerial labors October, 1850, and remained about two years. The next regular pastor was Rev. N. E. SMITH, of Oyster Bay, L. I., who commenced his labors February, 1853, and is now the pastor. This new enterprise was commenced in 1853, the lots purchased that year and the session room commenced, completed and dedicated March, 1855, when the congregation commenced worshipping in it, and will continue to use the same until the church edifice now being built is completed.

A prayer was then made by Rev. Dr. GURLEY, of New Utrecht, L. I. After which a collection was taken up and a considerable sum realized. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. GANT, of Monmouth County, N. J., Rev. Mr. OAKLEY, former pastor of the congregation, and Rev. Dr. DWIGHT. The Treasurer of the Church, Mr. MOSES WEBB, read the following contents which were to be placed in the stone: The history of the Church; list of the members of the Church; names of the Building Committee; the names of the architect and builders; Constitution of the Reformed Dutch Church; Brooklyn City Directory; a copy of the *Eagle* and *Evening Star*, published in Brooklyn, and various secular and religious newspapers published in New-York. The corner stone was then laid by Rev. Dr. DWIGHT, when the ceremonies were concluded with a benediction.

The building is to be of brick, with brown stone trimmings, in the Norman style of architecture, with two towers in front, the principal one to be 180 feet high. The dimensions will be 70 feet front on Harrison-street, and extend 96 feet on Tompkins-place, the audience room to have a clear space of 64 feet in width. It is to be provided with galleries, and it is estimated that the building will seat about 1,500 persons. The cost will be $32,000. The lecture-room adjoining the building is fronted with blue marble, and the new building is to be painted in imitation. The Church now numbers 264 communicants.

Church Dedication at Greenport.

The Baptist Church at Greenport has been very much enlarged and beautified. On Sunday last it was dedicated with appropriate services. Rev. Dr. GILLETTE, of New-York, preached in the morning, Rev. Mr. WHITTAKER, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Greenport in the afternoon, and Rev. Dr. LATHROP, of the Second-avenue Baptist Tabernacle, in the evening. The house was well filled throughout the day and the exercises were very interesting. The music was appropriate and creditable. There is promise of high usefulness for this Church under the ministrations of its wide awake pastor, Elder KNAPP.

Burglary.

The grocery-store of Messrs. BOYCE & MARSH, corner of South Second and Sixth streets, was feloniously entered on Sunday night, and robbed of about $5 in money.

Brooklyn Public Schools.

On Friday last, Mr. BULKLY and the members of the Board of Education, (Eastern District,) visited the Thirteenth Ward School, No. 15, (Old No. 1,) First Ward, Williamsburg.

The Boys' Grammar School, under the care of THOMAS WEEKS, Principal, LEONARD DUNKLEY, Vice Principal, and Misses LIZZIE DUNHAM, A. M. EARLE and Mrs. JULIA M. PRICE, Assistants, with a register of 265, was first called on. The school building stands at the corner of South Third and Fifth streets. The lot is 50x125. The structure is 33x80, two stories and basement, which is used for the Primary School. The boys' and girls' departments will each seat 150. The Primary will seat 300, or a total of 600 in all. The furniture is bad enough, and the classrooms much too small. The present property should be disposed of and a more central and commodious site named. A first-class building erected, too, as the Thirteenth Ward contains a most influential and wealthy population, most of whom are in the habit of sending their children to the Public School.

Addresses were made after the examinations by WM. MORGAN, Esq., Mr. ANTHONY, Mr. FIELD and others. Mr. MORGAN stated that he was a resident of Williamsburg before the School was even talked of. The School was opened Monday, Jan. 6, 1844,—yet it was the earliest started in Brooklyn. The various speakers commended the appearance of the pupils, and the classes were pronounced to be in a satisfactory condition. Mr. DUNKLEY is an excellent teacher, and has been appointed Vice-Principal in one of our new up-town schools in Thirty-fifth-street. His place has not been filled.

No. 16 is under the efficient care of Messrs. C. F. TUTTLE, J. S. RYER and W. E. CALDWELL, who are very efficient and attentive to their trust. The girls' Grammar School, under the care of Miss CATHARINE K. KERR, Principal, assisted by Misses LYDIA A. HARD, M. H. ABBOTT, H. ALLEN, VICTORINE COWPERTHWAITE and M. E. NILES; has a register of 250 with an attendance present of 177, a few more than can be comfortably seated.

The highest class was examined in mental arithmetic at considerable length, and with a success [illegible] the pupils superior to any similar exercise we have witnessed in any boys or girls' Grammar School whatever.

This School needs a piano in order to enable them to improve in music. It is in contemplation to have a [illegible] Concert after vacation, the proceeds to be applied to the purchase of a good piano.

Miss KERR is considered as the very best among the principal teachers in the Girls' Grammar Schools, receiving the highest salary ($400) paid to any similar teacher in Brooklyn. The assistants are all superior in manners and refinement.

The Primary School, Miss S. G. ROWLAND, Principal, Misses C. DAVIS, E. N. RICHAR, H. NICHOLSON, E. DUTCHINCK and ANNA COOK, Assistants, has a register of 400, with an average attendance of 360. This School is in a basement, and has inferior furniture. It is well organized, with very thorough and devoted teachers.

Our next visit was made at the new Intermediate and Primary School No. 20, on South Fourth, between Seventh and Eighth streets. The School building stands on a lot 100 by 100 feet, and is 60 by 80 feet, with accommodations for about 800 pupils. The classrooms are formed by sliding partitions, and are very pleasant. The furniture is of the modern style. There are various defects in the original plan of the building that will be felt as the School fills up. No. 20 is under the care of Mrs. C. D. KELLY, Principal; Misses E. J. ATKINSON, KATE BAILEY, ANNA MYERS, M. M. HOWELL, A. E. MICHAELS, A. ALLEN and E. L. HOLMES, a select corps of teachers, some of whom have been known elsewhere. The School is very pleasant and desirable, and is well cared for by the Official Board of No. 16.

We next called at Branch Primary No. 2, attached to No. 17, in North First, between Third and Fourth streets. It stands on the lot first set apart in the town of Williamsburg for school purposes, more than forty years since. The present building was erected in 1850, by Mr. POLLY, and since purchased by the Board of Education in 1854. There is a register of 175 under the care of Miss EMILY O. TILLEY, Principal, Misses JANE TAYLOR and MARY VIRE, Assistants. The appearance of the school was very fair. There are four classrooms well arranged. Our next call was at Branch Primary No. 4, also attached to Public School No. 17, on Ninth-street; we found a register of 160 under the care of Mrs. SUSAN BROWER, Principal, assisted by Misses ELLEN TILLEY, MARY A. FAULKNER and CHARLOTTE SMITH. This is a good school and well organized.

Our last call was made at the fine Colored School No. 2, on Tenth-street, near Ainsley, in the Seventeenth Ward.

The Boys' Grammar School has a register of 56 pupils, under the care of Mr. SAMUEL S. HARRIS, a very faithful and well qualified teacher, formerly attached to one of our New-York colored schools. The Girls' Grammar School has also a register of 50 pupils under the care of Mrs. M. S. J. TOMPKINS. The school building is new and well furnished. The girls and boys recite together generally. The school compared favorably with the other colored schools of the city. The Primary, taught by Miss GEORGIANA F. PUTNAM, has a register of 76 pupils, and should be supplied with another teacher. This school was pronounced by the officers and Superintendent to be in a very satisfactory condition.

On Tuesday Mr. BULKLEY, attended by Mr. KELSEY, of the Board of Education, visited Branch Primary No. 2, in North Sixth-street, near Second. This is a [illegible] story building, erected by Mr. POLLY, with four classrooms. The register showed 281 pupils under the care of Mrs. MARY COOPER, Principal, Misses SARAH HUBBELL, EMILY A. COMSTOCK and ANNE HUGHES. The seats are too low and should be raised for the larger pupils, or, what would be better, new furniture supplied; or, better still, a new large school building erected to accommodate all of the children taught in the Branch Primaries attached to No. 17.

This closes our visits to the Schools of Williamsburg proper.

Sun-Struck.

JAMES GARRETY, employed as a laborer on the farm of JOSEPH G. CONKLIN, Lloyd's Neck, L. I., became prostrate by the heat while at work in a field on Thursday last, and was found dead some time after. He was 40 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

Falling off an Embankment.

MARTIN CONWAY was instantly killed on Thursday last by the falling off a bank of clay in the brickyard of JACOB SMITH, on Centre Island, opposite Oyster Bay, L. I. Deceased was 25 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

MONDAY, *July 30, 1855.*

Before Judge Moore, and Justices Stryker and Emmons.

The Grand Jury having terminated their labors, came into Court this morning and presented some twenty-five bills of indictment, when they were discharged for the term.

Charles Meyers and John Schmidt, boys, convicted of burglary in the second degree, were arraigned. They stated that they were under 16 years of age. The Court stated that the manner in which the burglaries (two in one night) had been planned and executed, led to the belief that they were older than they stated in years, and far advanced in crime. They were sentenced to the State Prison for five years each.

Wm. Duggan, convicted of grand larceny, in stealing and slaughtering a cow at Sheep's Head Bay, some two years since, was arraigned and sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Five boys, none over 18 years of age, named John Duffy, John Ganly, George Ferguson, Timothy Kyle, John McGuiney and Charles Gilroy, were arraigned on an indictment for burglary in the first degree, in stealing from a house in Hanover-place. All but Ganly pleaded not guilty, and they were sent to the House of Refuge.

The Court then adjourned *sine die.*

Judge MOORE announced that he was about to leave town immediately, till the first Monday in September, on which day all orders before him were directed to be made returnable.

NEW-JERSEY.

Hudson Board of Education.

The Board of Education of the new City of Hudson consists of the following persons, appointed by the Common Council: Charles E. Newham, David Conklin, James Cummings, A. R. Dey, Jacob Miller, Wm. Nangle, Jesse West, Justus Smith and John H. Platt.

Sporting Prohibited.

The Common Council of the City of Hudson, N. J., has directed an ordinance to be prepared prohibiting the use of fire-arms and the shooting of small birds within the limits of the city.

Distressing Affair—Two Lives Lost.

Two lives were lost on the premises of the New-Haven Gas Company, last Saturday afternoon, under very distressing circumstances. It seems that the officers of the Company had employed a man to clean out the wells belonging to them, which is their custom two or three times a year. There are three of them; two of them closed at the top, and the other an open one. The person employed to clean the wells, Mr. JAMES BLAKESLEE, having finished two, proceeded to the third, which is located in the gangway between the Company's office and the gas factory. After removing the earth from the surface of the well, he removed the flagging which covered it, and descended. He had descended but a few feet, when his father, who was overlooking his work, observed him fall headlong into the water. He called for help, which summoned the hands at work in the factory, and one of them named OWEN SHERIDAN, immediately descended by means of a ladder placed in the well, to the rescue of BLAKESLEE, who was lying upon the bottom. He had got but a short distance downward when he was observed to lose his hold of the ladder and fall headlong upon his companion below. Another hand in the factory then descended, caught hold of SHERIDAN and attempted to raise him, but losing his breath, he became unconscious, and was about falling from the ladder when he was seized by the foreman of the shop and raised to the surface, and resuscitated. The bodies of BLAKESLEE and SHERIDAN were taken out with the least possible delay, and every exertion made to restore them to consciousness—but in vain. A Jury of Inquest was summoned, who, after a full investigation, returned a verdict in accordance with the facts. The well in question had been closed for the last six months, and was in every respect similar to one of those which had previously been cleaned by BLAKESLEE, who did not try the state of the atmosphere below before he descended. An experiment subsequently made by the Jury, by dropping a lighted candle into the well, proved it to be so thoroughly impregnated with "well-damp," as to extinguish the light in an instant.

The bodies of the unfortunate men were subsequently conveyed to their residences under the direction of the officers of the Company—that of BLAKESLEE to No. 118 East-street, and SHERIDAN's to No. 113 Wallace-street. The latter, we learn, has been in the employ of the Company since it was organized, and has always been a steady, faithful and hard-working hand. He leaves a large family who were depending upon him for support.—*New-Haven Courier.*

Bishop DOANE, of New-Jersey, has confirmed more than 600 persons during the last ecclesiastical year—an increase of 40 per cent. over any previous year. Bishop WHITTINGHAM, of Maryland, confirmed 853 the last year—more than twice the average number of previous years.

New-York Daily Times.

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The Federal Judiciary.

The alleged departure of the Federal Government from all principles of right, equity, law and sense, has received double confirmation in the course of a week past. The extraordinary decision of Judge Kane, in the Wheeler case, is a fair type of what may be expected of the Federal Judiciary, wherever a conflict of rights between the North and South is submitted to legal decision. The removal of Col. Reeder from the Governorship of Kansas and the substitution of Mr. Dawson, adds to the manifold evidences of the hopeless corruption of the Executive. Together with the previous action of the legislative branch in the passage of obnoxious territorial bills, it displays how entirely the North is stripped of representation in the federal scheme—and shows how futile is any appeal from one department to the other, until a thorough revolution in the character of all three shall have been accomplished. The entire energies of the Government are centrifugal—instead of consolidating they tend to the proximate dissolution of the union of States—they employ every conceivable agent to relax the few natural affinities still existing between those members, which, like South Carolina and Massachusetts, are on the outer limit of the centrifugal whirl, and ready to fly off upon any considerable addition to the repulsive force. In choosing a more liberal House of Representatives the reaction has a courageous beginning, but one of minor value until those fastnesses, the Senate and Judiciary, shall have been stormed and carried, and liberalized.

We do not, we are quite sure, overrate the value of Judge Kane's dictum, as an indication of what the tendencies of the Judiciary, upon the general subject of Slavery, are likely to be. Judge Kane was selected for his post of District Judge, because he was a friend of President Polk, because he elicited from that gentleman, while a candidate, the famous "Kane Letter," because he was, and he is, an able lawyer, and because he was and he is, an unscrupulous servant of the Democratic party;—his opinions are therefore important. In the administration of Federal injustice in Pennsylvania, he and Judge Grier, of the Circuit, have been found fraternally of one mind. They have never attempted to trim boat, or compete with each other for notoriety in merits of different species. Mr. Grier has only had the best of it because his opportunities, as in the Christiana and Wilkesbarre cases, have been more striking and effective. The two together have contrived to give the laws of the United States that validity, that no *legislation*, no public opinion or sentiment, or act in Pennsylvania, can for a moment withstand. Pennsylvanians, citizens of a Free State themselves, they have invited the no longer peculiar institution of the South to overrun the free soil of their own State, as it has already appropriated the free soil of Territories. Can we expect those of the National Judiciary, born and educated among *Pro-Slavery* influences, and with all that unconscious prejudice in favor of the system, which may so easily pervert their judgments in cases where the issue arises, without at all implicating their *honesty* or *sincerity*,—can we expect of *them* a more favorable discussion of the subject, than we obtain among our own delegates to the bench? We believe, of course, no other person but Judge Kane could so far forget the dignity of his position as to anticipate questions not before him, in order to evince his devotion to the cause of Slavery. No other Justice, from a country squire in Texas, up to Chief Justice Taney, would dare to go beyond the rule that the Federal Government has no other powers than are specifically derived from the constituent States, by deciding that in the absence of legislation on any given subject in a free State, the laws of any Southern member of the Union attach. So, in announcing the absence of a prohibitory act in Pennsylvania as a reason why slaves can be introduced, and followed and protected by North Carolina laws, Mr. Kane has decided; and daring so to decide, he has declared that North Carolina laws for the maintenance of Slavery are a part of the Federal code, and that he as a Federal officer has a right to administer them as such any where in the Union. If the Judiciary contributed from the north side of Mason and Dixon so determine, what may we expect of contributions from the South?

It is in vain to say that the very transparent folly of Judge Kane's opinion makes it innoxious. There never was a time when so much depended upon the popular faith in the Federal Judiciary. To that final tribunal several questions, upon which the sentiment of the Union is divided, must be carried. Could it be kept clear from all suspicion of bias; could it be believed that when cases arising under the Fugitive Law, for instance, are taken thither, they will be treated in the calm light of truth, rather than in the unhealthy glare of private or personal or political prejudices, or pre-commitment, then we should have the talismanic antidote for agitation about us, and look cheerfully at the future. But this confidence is utterly destroyed by such instances of judicial effrontery as Judge Kane has afforded us. The fate of any question relating to the great issue and exposed to the judgment of a bench so constituted, is as well ascertained before as after the authoritative announcement of opinion. We are obliged to object to the Court, as we are to a Juryman who discloses his views beforehand. The only appeal from the partisan feeling and corruption of Legislature and Executive is taken away, and the extremist finds no redress for what he deems intolerable wrongs, but in dissolution, more or less speedy. To this miserable result has Judge Kane pointed us. To this fearful alternative he has left us.

So long as the officers of the judicial establishment are the creatures of the Executive, we may expect to find individuals among them guilty of opinions as extravagant as the present. The time has come to reform the system. It deserves consideration whether the District Judges, if not the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, should not be made elective by a direct popular vote, and for a specified term. The introduction of a popular element in some way, at some point, is the great desideratum; it is needed to effect a more industrious dispatch of business; it is needed to obtain more legal and rational decisions. The subject is an important one, and may justify an amendment to the Constitution and corresponding legislation.

Canadian Know-Nothings.

Late Canadian papers seem to indicate that a new political party, whose principles closely resemble those of our own Know-Nothings, is being organized and will soon make its influence felt in the Government of the Province. Though within the last twenty years Canada has received from the mother country greater concessions than any other colony has ever obtained before, yet there are many circumstances which would justify a native Canadian movement, and enlist for it the sympathies of the people of the United States. The present standard of a Canadian politician is anything but an exalted one, for the glaring corruptions of the late, as well as of the present Ministry, have brought the profession into marked disrepute. More than this, though the majority of the population is Protestant, the Government, or rather the Ministry, is altogether Roman Catholic in its leanings, in order to pacify and buy up the clergy and members of that church. So completely is the ministry under the control of the Romish priesthood, that measures are continually passed for the advantage and advancement of that politico-religious organization, to the great injury of the Protestant population. It is also asserted that the Governor General gives away the most lucrative appointments to strangers, or as the Canadians begin to call them, foreigners from the Old Country. To remedy these and similar evils is the object of the new party. They are, undoubtedly, grievances which those born on the soil are right in resenting. The reward of office given to deserving citizens, should come from the people, and the people only. We trust that the time is not far distant when all Canadian officers will be elected—from Governor down to County Clerk.

The great misfortune with our Canadian *neighbors is, their lack of a free and unbought* press, which can afford to speak out the honest wishes of the people. Nearly all the papers, at least of the Lower Province, where there is the strongest feeling of opposition to the foreign influence, are subsidized by the Government, and cannot, or at least imagine they cannot, afford to go into opposition, the first consequences of which would be the loss of Government advertising. The Quebec *Gazette*, however, appears to be a paper of a different class, and, judging from the tone of a letter in a recent number, addressed to the *Governor General, it is not at all afraid of* manifesting its hostility to the Government. There is a Young Canada party, we are told, which includes in its ranks much of the best intellect of the Lower Province, whose members are ambitious of political distinction, or at least of taking a leading part in the affairs of the country of which they are natives, and who, naturally enough, are growing restless while all the offices of distinction and profit are monopolized, either by foreigners or the Catholics.

An Irish Deliverer.

The *Citizen* has published an address to the Irish in America, written, as the editor of that paper states, by some terrible Celt in this country, whose name, if it were divulged, would "make the tyrants beyond the Atlantic gnash their teeth with rage, or tremble with apprehension of the doom they *deserve*." Who this Irish deliverer may be we cannot conceive, but a man whose very name has such potency ought not to be hid under an *alias*. Ireland is not now in so *great need of a deliverer as she has been*:—the potato, according to the last advices, was never more promising; the recruiting sergeant snaps up every idle Irishman who is willing to serve the Queen and earn a medal in the Crimea by the loss of a limb; emigration has fallen off to nearly one-half what it was in the year of famine, and we see not the least indication of a rebellious spirit in the Irish journals that reach us. The present time, we should say, is by no means favorable to an invasion of Ireland by an army of liberators from this country. We have no doubt that the new Irish deliverer, who addresses his country through the columns of the *Citizen*, is a fearful person, but we doubt very much whether "the tyrants beyond the Atlantic" would tremble with apprehension at the mere mention of his name. The tyrants of Europe are a very hard-hearted and thick-headed set, take them as they run, and they have too much faith in the bayonets at their command, and the docility of their subjects, to fear any names whatever. There must be now a very considerable sum remaining on hand of the moneys raised in this City and put at the disposal of the Irish Directory, which will be used one of these days, very likely, in equipping an invading army for the deliverance of Ireland. But for the present the treasury of the Directory is probably increasing the capital of the sacred fund by profitable investments, which in time will swell to a sum nearly large enough to purchase Ireland out and out. It can hardly be possible, we should imagine, that either Col. Walker or Col. Kinney can be the person to whom the *Citizen* alludes in so mysterious and exciting a manner.

Non-Taxation of Incorporated Companies.

An article appeared in a morning paper, a few days since, referring to an application by one of the City Banks to the Board of Supervisors for a remission of its taxes, on the ground of having made no money during the current year. The application was laughed at as a rather cool joke for warm weather by some of our cotemporaries, who were not aware that there is a law for the remission and commutation of taxes under the provisions of title 4, chap. 13, part 1, of the Revised Statutes, as amended, July 21, 1853, justifying such a procedure.

The act of July, 1853, provides, "That moneyed or stock corporations, authorized to make dividends on their capital, and not in the receipt during the preceding year of net profits, or clear income, equal to five per cent. on such capital, after deducting the assessed value of their real estate, shall be allowed to commute, by paying dividends directly to the Treasurer of the county, a sum equal to five per cent. on their actual net profits or clear income."

To entitle corporations, however, to this privilege of commutation, the necessary proof must be submitted to the satisfaction of the Board of Supervisors.

It appears, further, that the Committee on Annual Taxes, John Kelly and Henry Hoffmire, made a report to the Board of Supervisors, July 13, 1855, growing out of applications under the law for relief, in which they state as follows:

"Since the operation of this law would virtually exempt a large amount of corporation capital hitherto subject to taxation, your Committee concluded to consult with R. J. Dillon, Corporation Counsel, and submit the affidavits for his examination and report. The affidavits attached have been returned by the Corporation Counsel as justifying the remission of the tax, or the commutation thereof. In all cases in which any net profit, or clear income, has been received, that amount is made subject to commutation, but where no profits or income has been received, the assessment must be stricken from the assessment rolls."

Under this decision of the Corporation Counsel, the Committee submitted two resolutions—the first, allowing the following Incorporations to commute by paying five per cent. on their net annual profits or clear income during the preceding year, viz.: The Sun Mutual Insurance Company on $30,000; the Atlantic Bank on $16,564; the New-York India Rubber Company on $1,000; and the New-York Balance Dock on $5,000.

The other resolution—that the following Incorporations be struck from the assessment rolls, not having been in receipt during the preceding year of any net profits or clear income whatever—viz.: The Union, New-York Commercial, Astor and Mercantile Insurance Companies; the Hamilton, St. Mark's and People's Fire Insurance Companies; the United States Mail Steamship Company; the Third and Sixth-avenue Railroads; the South-street, Dry Dock, Grand, Bowery and South Ferry Stage Companies; the Blank Book Ruling and Paging Company; the Gas Regulator Company, Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, Knickerbocker Ice Company, East River Bank and St. Nicholas Insurance Company.

It is understood that a large number of Manufacturing Incorporations in the interior of the State have been compelled, from the disasters of the past year, to obtain relief under the law.

It is probable that very few persons are aware of the existence of this law, which should be called "An act for the promotion of improvidence and the reward of carelessness in managing other people's business." The law may be a just one on abstract principles, but if it is just to Incorporations it is most unjust to individuals, and it should either be repealed or made universal in its application, like the Income Tax of England. The merchant who does an extensive business on a capital of ten or twenty thousand dollars must pay his assessments whether his business yield a profit or not, but the wealthy Corporation with a capital of a million is relieved from taxation, as a compensation for the mismanagement or misconduct of its officers.

A Damp Term.

The wet is becoming serious and alarming. Summer is passing away with a halting pace, giving us two rainy days to one dry one. Sunshine is a rarity even in July. Reports of disastrous consequences to the Wheat crop and the grass in the Western Counties of the State, occasioned by the almost incessant rains of July, are dimming in no small degree the brilliant and glowing accounts of the harvest from other quarters. The watering places feel the ill effects of this watery term, and the hilarity which belongs to the season is drowned in our too copious showers. Parties of pleasure are prevented, pic-nics are destroyed, moonlight excursions are indefinitely postponed, and the Railroads and steamboats miss the Summer travel which they had counted upon for their dividends. Our domestic arrangements are disordered, and the whole economy of society is thrown into confusion by these unwonted and unlooked-for floods. Everything is damp and sticky; there is an unwholesome and musty atmosphere within doors, and in the open air exercise is out of the question. Doors and windows are so swollen by the moisture that they can neither be opened nor shut. The weather was bright and pleasant on Sunday, but it rained again nearly the whole of yesterday. There may have been similar rains in July, but not within our recollection, nor that of the oldest person of our acquaintance, has there ever been so wet a July as the month which comes to its watery end this day.

Death in the Pot.

There were 669 deaths in this City last week—an unusually small number for the season; but, out of these cases, according to the official classification, 319 were occasioned by disorders of the stomach—a fact which shows that with all our intelligence and knowledge of the laws of life, a fearful number of our population are grossly ignorant of living, and nearly destitute of that instinct which enables the lower order of animals to reject all kinds of food not adapted to their bodily constitutions. The first instinct of a new born child is to put the first thing that comes within its reach into its mouth, and this instinctive disposition remains with the matured man, who, though he may be learned in law, in science, and theology, and languages, and able to prescribe the most nutritive and healthful food for all other animals, knows so little of what is good for his own digestive organs that he will eat and drink all manner of substances that are not only ruinous to his happiness, but fatal in their effects upon the bodily system. It is perfectly marvelous to see with what perfect indifference sensible men will sit down at a dinner table, and fill themselves to repletion with dishes, of the component parts of which they are totally ignorant, and drink mixtures the least ill effect of which will be a certain giddiness of the brain and a confusion of the memory. Men who would not be guilty of the imprudence of employing a lawyer, or a physician, or listen to a preacher, who had not been properly educated and duly licensed by competent examiners to practice his profession, will unhesitatingly employ an ignorant cook of whom they know nothing, and eat and drink whatever he or she may choose to serve up to them. We pay too much attention to the head and too little to the stomach. If this were not so, we should not read in the weekly report of the mortality of the City, that nearly one-half the deaths were caused by the diseases of that important part of our animal system.

Removal of Governor Reeder.

The Administration are determined that Governor Reeder shall not receive any of the honors or advantages of martyrdom, and therefore his removal is alleged to have been made on account of his land speculations, and not as a concession to General Stringfellow and his Missouri bullies. But, in thus attempting to degrade Governor Reeder and deprive him of his honors as a martyr, the Administration deprive themselves of all the credit and *éclat* which his removal would gain them at the South if it had been made on political grounds. The President has made a double mistake in alleging any reason for the removal of the Governor. He should have left the act to be interpreted according to the wishes of his partisans; at the South it would have been hailed as a magnanimous sacrifice to the exactions of the Slave-holding interest, while his friends at the North might have attributed it to a stern sense of honor, which rebuked an official for an improper speculation in the public lands. As the case now stands, though the South is the favored party, and the new Governor will be most acceptable to them, yet they are under no necessity of acknowledging the act as done especially out of regard to their wishes, while the North will distrust the alleged motive for the removal. If Governor Reeder had rendered himself acceptable to General Stringfellow, and remained quiet under the invasion of the Missourians, we do not believe he would have been removed, if his speculations had been twice as extensive as they were. His successor is a Pennsylvanian, like himself, and though he voted for the Nebraska bill in Congress, we cannot believe that he will show any greater leniency to the Missourian invaders than did the deposed Governor.

☞ We have received a communication from a correspondent, who indignantly asks why the people's money should be expended for so anti-Democratic a purpose as that of erecting statues and "stone pillows" "to the membery of Generals!" We have an opinion ourselves that the people's money might, possibly, be put to a better use,—in teaching the people, for instance, the useful art of spelling.

Dramatic.

Broadway Theatre.—There *was* a bumping house last evening, a long way ahead of any similar demonstration this year. The *beneficiare*, Mr. T. D. Rice, may well feel gratified at such an unequivocal testimonial of remembrance. The performances were of a lengthy description, and *could not by any possibility terminate before midnight*. Mr. Rice appeared in the last piece. The length of the programme, and the impossibility *of obtaining even standing room*, prevented our waiting to see his reception. It was, of course, enthusiastic.

Benefit.—The efficient and polite doorkeepers of the Broadway Theatre take their annual benefit to-night. The programme is excellent, and will, we hope, attract a good audience.

The Broadway Theatre will close for the season with this evening's performance.

Wallack's Theatre.—The French Company give a vaudeville performance to-night. Three pieces will be performed, introducing all the artists of the establishment.

Irish Aid Society.

The members of the Irish Aid Society held a regular meeting at their rooms, No. 125 Grand-street, last evening. The President, Mr. James Mulligan, presided. After the transaction of the usual opening business, the Executive Committee submitted a report of their doings, and announced that three more families would be sent out by them to the West this week, where they have friends. The Treasurer announced the receipt of several liberal donations to the Society, and after the election of new members, the reference of applicants for aid, and the passage of a vote of thanks to the press for its support, the meeting adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

New-York Politics—Public Lands Sold—South Carolina's Doughty Governor.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Saturday, July 28, 1855.

H. B. Stanton, Esq., George N. Saunders, and a Select Committee of Softs, Hards and Silver-Gray Know-Nothings, are paying their respects at the White House, with reference, doubtless, to the Fall canvass in New-York. George is now in the interest of George Law, having formally cut Hunter, once his favorite, and turned the cold shoulder to Douglas, who, while nominally true to Saunders' interest, has gradually withdrawn from his client, as too fast and inconvenient. Stanton, you know, is a reformed Free-Soiler, who has passed through quarantine, and is now received as a passable National Democrat. Saunders is as bitterly Hard-Shell and Anti-Soft as ever before, but political exigencies have thrown him in, higgledy-piggledy, with all sorts of people, and he does not except from the *melange* even such renegade Abolitionists as Stanton and J. L. O'Sullivan. The necessity of a fusion of all the shreds and patches of Democracy is equally obvious to and is equally desired by all the "National" Know-Nothings and all the Administration men. Still to arrange the terms of such a union, though that between the Softs and Hards proper has fallen through, I suppose to be the object of this deputation. The proposed and expected Whig and Free-Soil Fusion in New-York has carried dismay to the souls of the "Nationalists" everywhere. Those intensely patriotic gentlemen have reposed in perfect security upon the conviction that there could be no coöperation between the so-called Conservative Anti-Nebraska Whigs of New-York and the friends of Gov. Seward. The fusion game will be played out by both parties, but it is one at which the spurious National Democracy cannot win. Fortunately, considering the treacherous and incendiary course which that organization has pursued under the dictation of Douglas, Pierce and Atchison, it cannot repudiate the alliance with its foreign supporters, and consequently cannot conciliate the Know-Nothings, whether debauched by the platform of the Philadelphia Convention, or occupying a more honest and independent position. There can be no union, then, between these parties, and without that combination any Democratic fusion in New-York must be impotent.

The calculation is, that fully two-thirds of the Democratic vote of your State adhering to the administration consist of foreign recruits, and a reasonable prospect of successful opposition would draw off one-half of the other third. Gen. Pierce is at this time specially anxious about New-York, for on a party success in that State this Fall depends his almost only chance for a re-nomination. Owing to the large Custom-house and Post-office patronage there, he has some strength within the party, and by the perfection of its machinery and discipline, he expects to retain it, and to control the vote of the State in the National Convention.

The exposition of public lands sold within the past fiscal year presents some surprising results, and yet such as are characteristic of the working of our Government. The following recapitulation of the table embraces the most important items:

	Acres.
Total quantity of lands for cash	14,860,368
Total quantity sold in the Free States and Territories	7,601,088
Total quantity sold in the Slave States and Territories	7,267,000
Total amount of cash receipts	$10,549,000 00
Received from sales in Free States	7,915,000 00
Received from sales in Slave States	2,634,000 00
Average price per acre for all the States	71
Average price per acre for Free States	103.9
Average price per acre for Slave States	36

The greatest quantity of land sold in any State, and at the highest price, was in Iowa, where 3,276,000 acres were sold at $1 24 per acre. The next greatest quantity was disposed of in Missouri, where 2,896,000 acres were sold at an average of 43 cents per acre. The lowest average price was in Indiana, where the small remnants of a half century's traffic in Government real estate brought only 17.7 cents per acre. The next lowest average was in Alabama, where nearly 2,300,000 acres sold for a trifle over half a million of dollars, equal to 23 cents per acre.

These facts are additional proofs of a truth sufficiently well established before, namely, that while the benefits and favors of the General Government fall chiefly upon the South, the chief burdens of its support devolve upon the North. We pay enormous prices for the regions we annex at the South, as in Texas and the Messilla Valley, from which not a farthing will be realized; we lavish the public treasure in original payments to Southern Indians for their land titles, and generally double or treble the amount in the allowance of fraudulent claims growing out of them; the expenses of surveys at the South are double those at the North—and the grand result of the whole is that lands at the North acquired at *half price* yield to the national treasury three times as much as those at the South. In other words, while acquisitions on the free side of the line of division are a source of revenue and national strength, Southern accessions serve no other purpose but to absorb the revenues derived from the contributions of the opposite section.

The Governor of South Carolina has been ventilating the chivalry of his character by refusing to lay before the State Legislature the resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature. The puerile insolence of the proceeding on his part deprives the intended insult of its sting, and Massachusetts will probably disdain to retort by recalling, as she may do, any *incident in the history of South Carolina*. But this suspension of the ordinary courtesies of intercourse between the States is evidently a part of a system suggested by the Richmond *Enquirer* and advocated by the Washington *Union*—two journals supported by subsidies from the federal treasury—for *expelling* Massachusetts from the Union. The *American Organ*, too, a Know-Nothing establishment temporarily located here, and living on the expectation of treasury pap, in the shape of Congressional printing, adopts the idea, and anxiously inquires when the process of excluding Massachusetts is to begin. It is to become, says the *Organ*, a serious question how long she is to be permitted to remain in the Union after repudiating the Fugitive Law, and the next question will be, who shall put her out? How delightful the coolness and *naivete of these casuists*.

AQUIBAY.

Small Loaves.

Anchors have been the emblems of stability heretofore, but anchors drag and dishonor their reputation. Henceforth let the small bread loaf be the accepted emblem, for it never changes except to become more so. When rumors of the war of the Titans over the water began to be borne to our ears, the bakers were the first to hear them, and instantly the bread-loaves shrank. Ever since, each new item of news and each new announcement that there is no news abroad has reproduced the effect of a new shrinkage of the loaf. The abundant supply of wheat at home has no counteracting effect. The glorious harvest just cradled has no alterative power. The loaf has reversed the story of the frog that swelled till it burst. The loaf has shrunk up so small that we doubt if ever it will again exceed the capacity of an old-fashioned biscuit. We know of but one remedy in which lies a single hope, and that is this:

Let a few families unite to hunt up the baker in their vicinity that gives the largest loaf of the best quality, and stick by him so long as he gives the largest. When the old bakers begin to lose their customers, they may possibly see on which side their interest lies, and take some speedy means to relieve their hide-bound loaves of their dwarfishness. But if that fails, we must buy our own flour and bake our own bread, and if our wives are worth a shilling, they will make such bread as the feeders upon the alum-cursed batches of the bakers never dreamed could pass under that common-place name. Bakers' bread is as mean as it is small, compared with the bread that our wives would bake.

A Perilous Adventure.

On Saturday afternoon last, as Mr. James Bogle, the distinguished artist of this City, and his son,—a boy of about 12 years of age, in company with Mr. Talman, a young lawyer, also of this City, and a young South American gentleman, whose name we did not learn, were about returning from a fishing excursion on Long Island Sound, off Port Morris, the boat was suddenly capsized while at anchor, throwing the whole party into the water. Mr. Bogle being the only one of the party who could swim, immediately on reaching the surface of the water, caught hold of his boy by the arm and drew him to the boat which was bottom up. The other gentlemen being startled at their cold plunge, caught hold of the keel of the boat in such a manner as to cause it to roll over again, and all were thrown into the water again. Mr. Bogle with much difficulty succeeded in placing his son on the keel of the boat, while the other gentlemen hung on either side to sustain its balance. While in this precarious position the boy observing that his father was much exhausted, and over anxious on his account, exclaimed, "Never mind me, save yourself for mother's sake." This heroic speech encouraged all hands to remain perfectly calm until their situation was observed, and an old gentleman, Mr. Weeks, who, being in a boat about half a mile off near the Westchester shore, came to their relief. He succeeded in saving all of the party. The accident occurred near a small island known as Anna's Island, near the middle of the Sound, and would doubtless have proved fatal had not the boat hung by her anchor and the party maintained a very remarkable degree of self-possession.

Kansas.

A weekly journal, to be called the *Council City Banner*, will be commenced about the 1st of September next, at Council City, Kansas Territory, by P. O. Conver & Co. Its prospectus says, "The *Banner* will be the organ of no clique or faction either in politics or religion," and its proprietors add:

"While we may not deem it best to stir up and create unnecessary discord among ourselves in regard to our civil institutions, we shall yet take a firm, decided and uncompromising stand in opposition to Slavery in Kansas, when the time comes for the adoption of a State Constitution, or if we are forced into a discussion of the question by surrounding circumstances. From the true friends of Freedom everywhere, we ask, and have a right to expect a liberal patronage."

The terms of subscription are $2 in advance for single copies. George Walter, Secretary of the Kansas League, No. 110 Broadway, is agent for the paper in this City.

Council City is the first town founded by the American Settlement Company, of New-York. It is situated on the Santa Fé road, and has now about 1,500 inhabitants.

Pay Your Help.

The laborer is worthy of his hire. If those who hire would remember it, great would be the advantage to the hired and great the gain to justice. But very frequently the employer forgets; he thinks it is of no consequence—the hired can ask if they want it, or it is not convenient to pay just when it is due. This is all wrong. The employed have their engagements to meet as well as employers. They have a credit to sustain, and probably enjoy the feeling, as do others, that money is quite as safe in their own hands, or deposited according to their will, as if held by a slack and very busy creditor. They generally, too, dislike to have to dun their employers for money, and if sensitive will suffer before demanding it. Be just, and pay promptly. Squaring matters at once is a good practice for all parties, and has no disadvantages in it.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S Patent, with Rich's improvement. Dépôt No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

During the last thirteen years these Safes have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and ninety six times, and have fully sustained their reputation as a fire-proof article.

A large assortment, with or without Powder-Proof Locks, for sale at the Dépôt.

The subscribers are the sole Proprietors of Brennan's recently patented

"LA BELLE" LOCK,

which, from its construction and finish, is powder and burglar-proof, and less liable to get out of order than most locks now in use. STEARNS & MARVIN.

The only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," office No. 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the speciality of Inhalation, for diseases of the lungs or throat, open daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 8 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, disease of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE
OF
ORIENTAL GOODS.
Forget not (Six Fifty-three)
No. 653 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
No. 345 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—GREAT IMPROVEMENTS JUST COMPLETED.—Having beaten the whole Sewing Machine world before, SINGER has now distanced himself. The new machines, just out, run without noise, with little exertion of the operator, and with double speed, so that in a given time twice as much work can be done as with the old machines. The immense superiority and economy of these machines can be seen and understood at a glance. Call and examine them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES—WITH the best PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF LOCKS.

THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.

The same that was awarded the prize medal in 1851 at the World's Fair in London. Dépôt No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York. B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

AUCTION SALE OF A CHOICE COLLECTION OF WINES AND BRANDIES.—Attention is called to the sale to be made by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 11 Broad-st., consisting of a very choice collection of brandies, wines, &c., to be sold in the original packages as imported and delivered from the U. S. Bonded Warehouse. For full particulars we refer to the advertisement of the auctioneer in another column.

KNOX IS STILL THE SAME ENERGETIC BUSINESS man that he has been for years past, and his patronage is now greater than ever, since he removed from his old stand in the *Sun Buildings* to his new and commodious salesrooms at No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. At the above number, or at his up-town Dépôt, No. 533 Broadway, gentlemen can be furnished with Hats which are THE Hats of the season—cool, comfortable and fashionable.

TO STRAW BONNET DEALERS.—WE ARE NOW prepared to show a large and complete assortment of the Fall style of Straw Bonnets—consisting, in part, of the Florence, Pedals, English Dunstable and Split Straw Bonnets, all of which are of our own manufacture, and will be sold at the lowest market price by the case.

A. LELAND & CO., No. 121 Pearl-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARGEST and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—So well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS.—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED from Auction a very superior lot of Black Silks, which we are enabled to sell at much less than their real value. Also, 500 doz. superior Paris made Kid Gloves at 5s., worth 8s.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and patent powder-proof defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

M. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE, AND LARD Oils, are unequaled by any in the City. All who have experienced difficulty in getting a good article, should try his. Store Nos. 28 and 30 Frankfort-st.

Cricket.

PATERSON CLUB VS. NEWARK CLUB.

The return match between these two clubs came off yesterday, at Paterson, N. J. Newark was victorious by three wickets. The game was closely contested with small scores on *all sides*. HALLAS batted beautifully, especially in the second innings. Newark missed HUGHES and J. ELVERSON, Paterson were also short these men—BUCHANAN was a loser by them—his play and judgment would materially have assisted them. The play was not as good as it should have been; therefore, we shall leave the worst to tell the tale:

PATERSON CLUB.

First Innings.			Second Innings.		Total.
J. Thomson, run out	4	b. Elverson		1	5
William B. Jefferson	1	b. Jefferson		1	2
Joseph B. Elverson	3	c. and b. Jefferson		3	6
Buchanan, not out	1				
Wm. Jefferson, leg before wicket	0				
Wm. B. Jefferson	0	b. Jefferson		3	10
Wm. Elverson, run out	0	c. Warner		2	2
Wm. Wright, b. Jefferson	0	c. Warner, b. Elver's		4	4
Wm. Hall, b. Jefferson	0	c. Warner, b. Elver's		12	12
Joseph B. Elverson	0	c. and b. Elverson		2	2
Joseph Jay, leg before wicket	0				
Wm. Elverson	0	b. Jefferson		1	1
Wm. Hoover, b. Elverson	0				
Total	9	Total		25	34

First Innings.			Second Innings.		Total.
Wm. A. Parsons, b. Elverson	0				
Wm. Hallas	7	b. Hallas		4	11
Wm. Jefferson, run out	0				
Wm. Elverson, not out	1				
Wm. Warner, b. Hallas	0				
Wm. Wright, b. Hallas	0				
Wm. Hallas, b. Elverson	0				
Wm. Hallas, not out	1				
Wm. Bryce, b. Hallas	0				
Wm. Hallas, not out	1				
Wm. Hallas, b. Elverson	0				
Wm. Hallas, b. Hallas	0				
Wm. Hallas, b. Hallas	0				
Wm. Hallas, b. Hallas	0				
Wm. Hallas, b. Hallas	0				
Wm. Hallas, b. Hallas	0				
Wm. Hallas, run out	0	c. Hinchcliffe, b. Pilkington		0	0
Total	11	Total		4	11

The Married and Single of St. George's play on Monday at Hoboken.

The New-York Club propose to play against the Albany and Utica Clubs, at Albany, on Monday.

At the late Commencement of Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon DAVID COPPERS, Esq., of this City.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Dr. Agrimont's Tropical Remedy is a certain cure for Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Diarrhœa. No traveler should be without it, as it can be carried in the pocket-book, and taken in a little cold water when required with safety, and immediate relief, by the morning infant or adult. For sale by druggists.

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☞ Death of 500 Children.—Last week proved most fatal to children, and, as usual, bowel complaints to some form were the cause. If parents would procure and use in time Dr. MCLINTOCKE'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL, they would save the lives of their children in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. In fact, with this wonderful specific, we do not hesitate to guarantee a rapid cure in all cases where used promptly. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 298 Broadway, and by all druggists.

☞ Hoofland's Russian Salve—25 Cts. a Box.—A *known remedy of 20 years' standing*—a sure and speedy cure for Bruises, Burns, Scalds, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. S. SIMMONS, JOHN GILLIGAN & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ Bloom of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. PETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

☞ Anti-Slavery Excursion and Pic-Nic.—The NEW-YORK ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY invites the friends of Liberty in the City and vicinity to unite in celebrating the Twenty-fourth Anniversary of WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION, by an excursion to Morris' Grove, near Jamaica, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1. WM. LLOYD GARRISON and Rev. ERASTUS D. GULVER are engaged to deliver addresses. Ministers from Williams and other have also been invited. Music by the Wallace Band. Refreshments will be furnished by individuals or families for themselves. The company will leave Brooklyn in a special train of cars (including baggage car for refreshments) at 10 A. M., and return in the evening. Leave the Grove at 6 P. M. Those intending to unite in the celebration are earnestly requested to procure tickets on or before Monday, in order that the Railroad Company may be seasonably informed as to the extent of the accommodations required. Tickets for the excursion, including all privileges, will be prepared and left at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 121 Nassau-st., or at FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway. If Wednesday proves rainy, the celebration will be postponed to the next fair day.

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☞ Rev. Henry Bellinger from the North, will preach in Chelsea Hall, 16th st., near 8th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, 31st inst., in consequence of disappointment on Monday.

☞ To the Afflicted—Dr. AGRIMONT can be consulted gratuitously by calling at No. 21 Beekman-st., in any chronic case of Diarrhœa, or where the patient has failed to find relief from other remedies.

☞ Cholera Infantum, Dysentery and Diarrhœa.—Dr. AGRIMONT'S Remedy will be found to be a sure cure. For sale by H. W. HILLS, No. 407 Broadway, Lebanon Springs.

☞ Dr. Agrimont's remedy—A cure cure for Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, and kindred diseases. For sale by THOS. BAILEY, corner 8th-st. and 4th-av.

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I. O. O. F.—The R. W. Grand Lodge of Southern New-York will convene in annual session on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 1st of August, at 10 o'clock, in the room, No. 14 Wall-st., (second floor.) Grand and Contra gts. The election for officers will be held on THURSDAY, from 6 to 10 P. M. By order, JOHN J. DAVIES, G. S.

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TELEGRAPH.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—MORSE LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.—Six wires and two lines of poles the entire distance, and seven wires between New-York and Philadelphia.—RATES REDUCED ANNEXED SCHEDULE. Shortest dispatch increased from ten to twenty words.

The MORSE Line of Magnetic Telegraph, from Washington to New-York, is the first Company Telegraph Line ever *constructed in this Country, and believed to be the most efficient working line in the world.* It has more wires and greater facilities for Telegraphing than any other in the United States. With a view to rendering it even more reliable, the limit to the shortest dispatch has been fixed at twenty words, instead of ten heretofore, thereby enabling the management of those using the Telegraph so to abridge their dispatches as often to render them unintelligible. These undue abbreviations often have led to error in the transmission of dispatches, resulting in loss to the parties interested and in discredit to the Telegraph, which is too frequently charged with the errors of careless writers and bad chirography.

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To go into effect August 1, 1855.

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The Company will not be liable for any loss or damage that may ensue by reason of any delay or mistakes in the transmission or

The Excitement in Hamilton against Judge Wilkins for Vile and Indecent Conduct—The Judge's Resignation Demanded by the Citizens.

From the Cincinnati Daily Times, July 27.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Butler County was held at the Court House in Hamilton last evening to hear the report of a Committee appointed on Wednesday night to investigate the truth of the rumors in reference to the conduct of THOMAS WILKINS, Probate Judge of the County.

At the ringing of the bell the citizens flocked to the Court House, soon forming a multitude whose numbers were estimated at from 1,000 to 1,200. After the meeting had been called to order the Committee appointed the evening previous made a report, detailing substantially the following facts: About 4 o'clock Sunday evening, the two girls mentioned in last evening's Times, passed the Court House. WILKINS was sitting on the steps. Knowing the children, he stopped them, and persuaded them to look at his office. Inside of the room, which was darkened by the shutters being closed, he endeavored, first by persuasion and by the offer of money, to carry out his outrageous intentions. As it was, he succeeded in committing gross indecencies before the girls succeeded in getting away from him.

The Committee also presented a sworn statement of Judge WILKINS, to the effect that nothing improper had occurred between him and the children.

After the reading of the report, a resolution was offered condemning Judge WILKINS for his conduct, and demanding, in the name of the people of Butler County, that he forthwith resign his office and leave the County. The resolution was adopted.

Another resolution was passed, sympathising with the worthy family of the accused, whose hearts have been lacerated by this affair. The meeting then quietly adjourned.

Judge WILKINS left Hamilton on the Cincinnati train, at 7½ o'clock last evening, about an hour before the meeting assembled. He is probably on his way to the Great Salt Lake.

The citizens are in earnest in their action, and are determined to have their resolutions carried out to the letter.

The following are the resolutions adopted at the meeting, for a copy of which we are indebted to Mr. SMITH, the accommodating telegraph operator at Hamilton:

Whereas, THOMAS H. WILKINS, Probate Judge of this county, who by virtue of his office, is the guardian of the orphan and the unprotected, as well as the Judge, whose duty it is to protect innocence and punish crime, stands in the estimation of this meeting, guilty of decoying into his Court-room, on last Sunday, P. M., two little girls of about the age of eleven years, and there, a place which should have been to him at least, of all others, most sacred to law and propriety, by language most foul, and conduct most detestable, insulted said girls, and outraged the feelings of our entire community; and

Whereas, our laws afford no adequate punishment for such an offence, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this meeting regards his conduct as a disgrace to the office, to the people of the county, and the community at large; and, we request him forthwith to resign said office and leave the County of Butler.

Presentation to Commander Ingraham by the German Citizens of Charleston.

The presentation of a sword, manufactured by the German citizens of Charleston, for Commander INGRAHAM, came off last Thursday evening, at the Military Hall, Charleston, according to expectation. It was intended to be rather a private affair, notwithstanding the public announcement, but the result, at least, was quite contrary. The Hall was filled some time before 7 o'clock, by the many citizens who were desirous of witnessing the interesting ceremony, and everything was conducted with open doors. The presentation was made without any ostentation. Capt. INGRAHAM entered the room accompanied by several gentlemen, met those appointed to await him, and received the sword from the hands of Mr. MELCHERS, editor of the *Zeitung*, who accompanied the presentation with an appropriate speech.

Commander INGRAHAM, upon receiving the weapon, briefly replied in the following words:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE GERMAN ASSOCIATION: I cannot but feel highly gratified that the German portion of my fellow townsmen have deemed my conduct in the affair of the 2d July, at Smyrna, in rescuing MARTIN KOSTA from the Austrian authorities, of such a character as to induce them to present me with this beautiful weapon. I believed MARTIN KOSTA entitled to the protection he claimed at my hands, and I should have proved recreant to the trust reposed in me by the Government, had I not extended to him the aid he sought. It has been a source of great gratification to me, that I was so nobly sustained by the head of the Government, the chief of the department under whose immediate control I was, and the whole American people. It is not generally known that I waited upon the Governor of Smyrna and urged upon him in the strongest language I could use, the propriety of his demanding the immediate restoration of KOSTA to the soil of Turkey, from whence he had been so cruelly and unjustly forced. He admitted all I said, but as he had not the power to enforce his demand he could only report the case to Constantinople. I then determined that KOSTA should not be sent to Trieste; and soon after made the demand which so happily ended in his release and safety without bloodshed. Mr. President, in accepting this good sword, allow me to return you my thanks for the very flattering manner you have been pleased to speak of my exertions upon the occasion for which I am thus honored. I shall always wear it with pride, as the work of artisans of the loved city which gave me birth, and where I hope to rest when I shall have fulfilled the time allotted me upon earth. To you, gentlemen, individually and collectively, I wish all the happiness and success you seek in the land of your adoption, and where all who conduct themselves as good citizens, are sure of being honored and protected.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for New-York Daily Times.

MONDAY, July 30—6 P. M.

ASHES—Remain as last noticed.

COFFEE—Rio was purchased to the extent of 150 bags at 10¼c.@11¼c. ℔ lb. Other kinds are quiet but firm.

COTTON—Is moderately active and steady at the improvement in prices mentioned in our last.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in better request at firmer rates, the day's sales amounting to 10,500 bbls. within our revised range:

Inferior State	$7 62½@ 7 75
Ordinary State	7 75 @ 7 87½
Straight State	7 87½@ 8 00
Favorite and Extra State	8 00 @ 8 25
Mixed Western	8 12½@ 8 25
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 25 @ 8 50
Fancy Michigan	8 50 @ 8 62½
Common to good Ohio	8 25 @ 8 50
Fancy Ohio	8 50 @ 8 75
Extra Ohio	8 87½@11 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 87½@ 9 87½
Fancy Genesee	8 25 @ 8 75
Extra Genesee	10 50 @12 25

Canadian is brisker and firmer, with sales of 1,500 bbls. inferior common to choice extra brands at $8 25@$10 ℔ bbl. Southern is doing better. About 1,500 were disposed of at $8 75@$11 25 for low mixed to extra ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is still inactive and languid. Jersey Corn Meal is retailing only at $4 50 ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce and wanted, at buoyant rates; some 7,400 bushels Southern were taken at $1 75 @$1 90 for red, and $1 95 for white. Rye is held at $1 17@$1 18, but is inactive. Barley and Oats are drooping. Corn is in improved demand, but at lower prices; sales having been reported to-day, of 75,000 bushels Western Mixed at 85c.@90c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—River is rare and worth $1 35@$1 42½ ℔ 100 lb.

HOPS—Are unchanged.

IRON—There were 145 tons Scotch Pig taken at $31 @$31 50, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LATHS—Are unaltered.

LEAD—Remains quiet, but steady.

LIME—Rockland is in slack request at former quotations.

MOLASSES—The market is quiet but firm.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in more demand and is quoted at $3 87½@$3 12½ ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits do. sells slowly at 40c.@41c. ℔ gallon. Tar and Resin are without variation.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are as last noticed. Linseed is more inquired for and brings 91c.@91½c. in large, and 94c.@93c. in small lots, ℔ gallon. Nothing new in Lard Oil.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in limited request at easier rates, with sales of 300 bbls., in lots, at $19 56½@$19 62½ for New Mess, and $16 62½@$16 68½ for New Prime, per bbl. Cut Meats are still scarce and needed, at 9½c.@10c. for Hams, and 8½c.@9c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Lard continues in fair request and is buoyant, sales having been made to-day of 300 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime at 10½c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Beef is in steady demand at full rates; 200 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75@$10 50 for Prime; $11@$12 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef continued dull and heavy, within a range of from $20 50@$25 ℔ tc. Beef Hams also remain inactive and languid at from $15@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is more sought after at 14c.@17c. for Ohio; 16c.@20c. for ordinary to good State, and 20c.@23c. for choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is selling at from 5c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Remains about the same.

SOAP—There were 150 boxes Castile taken at 10½c.

SUGARS—Are in fair demand at former quotations, with sales of about 1,000 hhds., chiefly Cuba.

WHISKY—There have been 280 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of at 41c.@41½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet and languid—the engagements having been extremely limited at old quotations.

AUCTION SALES.

CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY—TRUSTEE SALE OF COAL, COAL WORKS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD EQUIPMENTS, &c.—By virtue and in exercise and fulfillment of the trust, discretion, and powers vested in and conferred to me, in and by a certain deed of trust or mortgage, executed by the CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY, bearing date the 16th day of April, 1853, and recorded in the office for recording deeds in the County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book, vol. 22, page 431, &c., I will expose to sale, by Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on 4th-st., in the CITY of PITTSBURG, Penn., on the SECOND DAY of AUGUST, 1855, at 3 o'clock P. M., all and singular the ESTATE, PROPERTY and PREMISES included in and intended and bound by said deed, and briefly designated and described as follows: All the Stone or Mineral Coal which is in and lies under the surface of those five tracts of land, situate in Robinson Township, in the county aforesaid, to wit: The Bunnadden Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, John and James Nickle, M. Harbison and William McCormick, containing 112 acres and 102 perches, and particularly described in a deed from Z. W. Remington to said Company recorded in the office aforesaid, in Deed Book, vol. 91, page 165. The McCormick Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, McCoy's heirs, the Burnside tract and Samuel McCurdy, containing 140 acres and 35.5 perches—described in a deed from Wm. McCormick to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 167. The Marks Tract, adjoining the lands of Edmondson, Phillips, Samuel Riddle, James Robinson and others, containing 213 acres—described in a deed from William Marks to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 169. The Edmundson Tract, adjoining lands of Wm. Marks and the Pittsburg and Steubenville Road—containing 94 acres 68 perches—described in a deed from Joseph Edmundson to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 175. The Irwin Tract, bounded by lands of Samuel McCurdy, Aiken's heirs, Lewis Thornberg's heirs and J. H. Davis' heirs, containing 86 acres 139 perches—described in a deed from John Irwin and wife to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 89, page 323. Also, all that certain piece of land called the McKee Tract, in said township, near the mouth of Chartiers Creek, bounded by lands of Alexander McKee and the Ohio River, and containing eight acres described in a deed from Z. W. Remington and wife to said Company, recorded in said volume 91, page 173, on which are erected five frame dwelling houses and harbor improvements. Also, all that other certain piece of land in said township, containing ten acres, lying on the Ohio River, above McKee's Rocks, and adjoining said eight-acre tract, and also, a piece of ground of the width of 25 feet, commencing on the southwestern end of said ten acres and extending therefrom to a white oak on McKee's upper line, near Chartiers Creek, with the privilege of maintaining thereon a Railroad, &c., the interest of said Company being a leasehold for 20 years from 1st of April, 1853, subject to a ground rent of $600 a year until April 1, 1858, and thenceforth $800 a year, on which piece of land are erected a coal tipple, railroad wharf, office, engine-shed, weigh-house and scale, and harbor and other improvements—said premises and privileges being described and defined in a lease from Alex McKee to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 82, page 386, and the assignment thereof to said Company in said volume 91, page 177. Also, all those 83 Lots of Ground composing the village of Remington, laid out upon the said McCormick Tract, being each 50 feet in front and in rear, and 120 feet in depth, and on each of which is erected a two-story frame dwelling-house. Also, all that Railroad and constructure known as the Chartiers Coal Company's Railroad, extending from the Ohio River to said Village of Remington, being about seven miles in length, and all the materials, equipments and appurtenances thereof, and of the said Company's Depots, Pits, Mines and Coal Works, including two Locomotive Steam-engines, 50 Burden Cars, 130 Pit Cars, Tracks, Tools, Implements, Fixtures, Materials and Machinery, and also, all the Franchises, Rights and Privileges of the said Company and Corporation. J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

54 BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE AND VILLA SITES AT YONKERS, AND ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON RIVER, AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, July 31, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the following desirable real estate, viz.:

LARGE SALE OF YONKERS PROPERTY.—Fifty-four elegant cottage and villa sites, situated on Riverdale, Valentine and Franklin avenues, in or near the village of Yonkers, Westchester County, and State of New-York, the whole commanding a fine view of the Hudson River, &c. These plots of ground average from one half to two and a quarter acres.

A portion, or in fact the whole, of this beautiful property lies on the banks of the Hudson River, and in the immediate vicinity of the railroad station at that place; also, very near the steamboat landings, and in the midst of schools, academies, churches, stores, hotels, and splendid cottage residences.

It is also one of the most desirable pieces of property that has been offered to the public for many years. Its proximity to the City of New-York, being distant about 16 miles and only one-half hour's travel by railroad, makes it very desirable for merchants and others doing business in the City, who wish to avail themselves of an opportunity to purchase a fine cottage site. This property, and the picturesque scenery surrounding it, and the beautiful view of the noble Hudson, cannot be surpassed. The convenience of access from the City, together with the healthy location and excellent neighborhood, all combine to make this an exceedingly desirable property for a gentleman's country residence, or to those wishing to make profitable investments.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. on day of sale; 20 per cent. on 28th August; the balance can remain on bond and mortgage, payable three years from day of sale, and an abstract of the title will be furnished to each purchaser, free of charge.

For lithographic maps and more full particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY—Will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) July 31, at the salesroom No. 11 Broad-st., at 11 o'clock, a large variety of Bonded Wines and Brandies, consisting in part of
500 cases St. Julien Claret.
250 cases Chateau Margaux Claret.
100 cases Haut Barsac.
100 cases Haut Sauterne.
20 octaves dark Cognac Brandy.
15 octaves pale Cognac Brandy.
4 octaves, half pipes, Cognac Brandy.
4 quarter pipes pale Cognac Brandy.
10 octaves Grape Proprietor's Brandy, pale.
5 quarter pipes Grape Proprietor's Brandy, pale.
3 half pipes Grape Proprietor's Brandy, pale.
4 quarter pipes Grape Proprietor's Brandy, dark.
2 octaves Grape Proprietor's Brandy, dark.
25 baskets Royal Grape Champagne.
ALSO,
About 30,000 choice Cigars, of favorite brands.

The above Liquors are warranted to be precisely as represented, and will be delivered in "Original Packages," from the U. S. Bonded Warehouse. Terms cash, bankable funds. Catalogues may be obtained at the salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 13 Nassau-st. Closing Summer trade sale of cabinet furniture, rich housekeeping articles, nine superior toned 6½ and 7 octave pianofortes, melodeons, &c.; also, oil paintings, French plate mirrors, &c. We invite the trade, country merchants, and those about refurnishing to the sale, as the whole will positively be sold by order of the manufacturers, and to make room for extensive alterations. Goods can be packed for shipping on the premises at a reasonable charge.

Cabinet furniture will consist in part, viz.: eight elaborately carved rosewood parlor suites covered in the most fashionable style of material, viz.; satin brocade, brocatelle, figured reps, satin de chine, English plush and hair cloth; French plate mirror front armoirs; three richly carved oak and rosewood buffets; several of the most approved extension dining tables, 14 feet long; dining room chairs in plush and hair cloths; Turkish and Elizabethan style chairs; spring seat parlor and reception chairs; several suites of chamber furniture; also, five library and secretary book cases, wardrobes, etageres, &c. Together with an endless variety of medium class furniture, hair mattresses, clocks, &c. Piano-fortes will be sold at 12 o'clock.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A PORTEMONNAIE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT, situated on the corner of Kent-av. and Taylor-st., Williamsburg.—The machinery is all up, and in perfect working condition. Steam power attached from the adjoining building; and on payment of a small amount of rear rent, the present lease may be continued for five years; or the whole may be moved at the option of the purchaser. Every part of the establishment is in perfect condition, and consists of the articles mentioned below. Unless the same is sold in the meantime at private sale, the same will be sold at auction, at the above named place, on Tuesday the 31st July, 1855, at 12 M. Terms cash.

1 large press, 12 hand-presses, 1 lathe, 5 steam presses, 1 steam boiler, 1 pin machine, 90 feet of shafting, 40 feet of shafting, 1 planing machine, 1 drilling machine, 661 polishing wheels, 13 iron wheels, 4 tin and copper wheels, 1 grindstone, 328 feet of work-benches, 126 feet of beams for wheels, closets, partitions, &c., 1 pair of scales, large pullies, 21 lamps, 7 stoves, 20 vices, 17 sets of complete dies, 200 small and large tools; different articles, such as polishing tools, &c.; 15 gross of frames, different numbers, all tools in blacksmith shop, polishing machine and brushes. For further particulars apply to JOHN TUFFS, Assignee, No. 58 Wall-st.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) July 31, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 10th and 12th sts. SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—All the furniture contained in the house, consisting in part of mahogany sofas, parlor chairs, rockers and easy chairs, tea and dining tables, mirrors, carpets, druggets, mantel ornaments, lounges, mahogany and walnut bureaus and wash stands, toilet sets, bedsteads, beds, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, and all the bedding, walnut and maple caned chairs and rockers, sideboard crockery, &c., &c.; kitchen furniture, cooking stove and fixtures, parlor do., floor oil cloth, window shades, &c. Sale without regard to weather.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PLEASURE-YACHT ULTRA AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 31, 1855, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the executor, the handsome and well-built yacht *Ultra*, her tackle, apparel and furniture, now lying at Hoboken, and formerly belonging to Christopher Miller, deceased. She is about 200 tons burden, schooner-rigged and well-found in every particular, making her a very desirable pleasure-yacht. She can be seen on application to DANL. McMULLEN, on board. Terms cash, or approved notes at 4 months, with interest.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—By J. & H. BARTLETT, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 251 Pearl-st., in lots to suit purchasers, a large assortment of W. Granite, Flown Blue, Blue Printed, Painted, C. C., Rockingham and Yellow Ware, French China, Cut and Pressed Glass, Hall Lanterns, &c.—worthy the notice of retailers and country merchants. Goods well packed for shipping, at moderate charges.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, August 1, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 24 Sackett, between Smith and Court sts., Brooklyn, household furniture, carpets, oil cloths, chairs, tables, bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, &c.

Same day, at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 83 Columbia, between Congress and Warren sts., South Brooklyn, household furniture, carpets, chairs, tables, bedsteads, bedding, bureaus, washstands, crockery, cookstove, and kitchen furniture.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., bet. Fulton and John sts., an immense assortment of household furniture, a large invoice of silver plated ware; and at 12 o'clock, in front of store, a horse, wagon and harness, without reserve.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 675 Greenwich-st., near Christopher, the entire furniture contained in the three story residence as above, consisting of sofas, chairs, tables, carpets, mirrors, bedsteads, bedding, kitchen articles, crockery, &c. Sale positive.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 87 Dey-st., cor. Greenwich.

GROCERIES, CIGARS, NAILS, STORE FIXTURES, COUNTERS—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 87 Dey st., corner of Greenwich, woodware, figs, raisins, coffee, prunes, currants, teas, macaroni, sweet oil, pickles, herrings, fancy soap boxes, glass cases, 8 day clocks, knives, scissors, pistols, crockery, brushes, blankets.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 286 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., a large assortment of rosewood, walnut and mahogany furniture of every description.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in pursuance of a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August next, at 12 o'clock, meridian, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, unless the installments now due are previously paid, standing in the name of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of all the installments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating the said company, viz.:

Twenty-six hundred and fifty (2,650) shares held by Messrs. E. & G. L. Schuyler.

One hundred and eighty-eight (188) shares held by N. & C. B. Dana.

Three (3) shares held by Joseph Geiger.

The sale will be for cash, and certificates will be issued to the purchasers accordingly. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer Illinois Central Railroad Co.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock at House No. 364 Broome, corner of Lawrence-st. SYLVESTER STOVER & CO. will sell as above, the entire furniture of a family relinquishing housekeeping, consisting of rosewood pianoforte, elegantly carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, in satin brocatelle, marble top centre and sofa tables, Wilton, velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets, French plate pier glasses, oil paintings, French mantel clock and ornaments, hall stand and chairs to match, oil cloth, stair carpets and rods, bedsteads, bureaus, wash stands, mattresses, beds and bedding, extension table, glass and china ware, table cutlery, &c.; also kitchen furniture. The whole to be sold without reserve, by order of the Mortgagee. Catalogues can be had early on the morning of sale at No. 364 Broadway, No. 103 Canal-st., and at the house.

AUCTION SALE.—On TUESDAY, July 31, at 10 o'clock, at the store No. 21 Division-st., the entire stock, consisting of leather, calf-skins, shoe bindings, &c. &c. Also, a lot of office chairs and settees, cart, wagon and harness, store fixtures, &c. Terms on day of sale.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of five per cent. from the net earnings of the Company, to the 31st of May last, to be paid to the stockholders in the main line, standing on the books of the Company on the 20th of June.

Payment to be made on the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of July, 1855, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, in the City of New-York.

Stockholders on the New-York books will receive their dividend at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in New-York, on and after the 1st of August.
Signed, E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 27, 1855.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock thereof, out of the net earnings for the six months which will expire on the 31st inst., payable on the 20th day of August next. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; and those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. from the earnings of the Canal for the past six months, on the preferred stock of 1849, payable on and after the first TUESDAY, (the 7th,) of August next, at their office at Jersey City; and to residents in and near Philadelphia, at the office of E. W. CLARKE & CO. The transfer books of said stock will be closed from the 28th inst. to the 6th August inclusive. L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.
JERSEY CITY, July 16, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. on its capital stock, out of the earnings of the road for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, (G. DE ANGELIS, Esq., Cashier, at the People's Bank, on and after the first day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. J. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 18 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 26, 1855.—INTEREST NOTICE.—All interest falling due 1st August, on the Bonds of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, or of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. E. C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Barclay-st., corner College-place, New-York, July 6, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 19 Wall-st. DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 16th inst. The Transfer Books are closed until that date. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, July 3, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend OF TEN PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

(OFFICE OF THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 Wall-st., July 10, 1855.)
DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable on the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until that date. S. H. CONGER, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1855.
A DIVIDEND of five (5) per cent. on the capital stock will be paid to the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th until that day. By order of the Board. T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY NOTICE.—A dividend of five dollars per share will be paid to the Stockholders of this Company, or their authorized Attorneys, upon the production of their stock certificates at my office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, on and after the first day of September next.
July 20, 1855. GEO. F. TALMAN, Assignee.

NOTICE.—TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons on the Bonds of this Company, falling due August 1, will be paid at the office of the Company, Commercial Buildings, No. 35 Pine-st. By order of the Board. EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer.

NOTICE.—LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons on the Bonds of this Company, falling due August 1, will be paid at the office of the Company, Commercial Buildings, No. 35 Pine-st. By order of the Board. EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st of August will be paid on or after that day, on presentation of the proper Coupons at the office of the Company, No. 18 William-st. C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—ST. NICHOLAS BANK.—A semi-annual dividend of three-and-a-half per cent. has been declared payable by order of the Board of Directors on and after the 13th of August. The Transfer Book will be closed until the 14th of August. E. J. MALLETT,
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1855. Vice-President.

INTEREST NOTICE.—RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest coupons on the Bonds of the City of Racine, (issued in aid of the construction of the above Company,) falling due on the 10th of August, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of CLARK & JESUP, No. 70 Beaver-st.

DIVIDEND.—The Broadway Insurance Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August next. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1855.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.
THE INTEREST COUPONS of the Mortgage Bonds due 1st August next, will be paid on and after that date, at the office No. 69 Wall-st. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 28, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to HENRY KEEP, an individual Banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
au29, 24-lawayTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK NOTICE.—MERCHANTS' AND FARMERS' BANK, PUTNAM COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 27, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to SAMUEL WASHBURN, an individual banker, (Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, Carmel, Putnam County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
my30, 24-lawayTu

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av. cor. of 9th-st., for the benefit of all classes of persons. Books open DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits of $500 and under 6 per cent. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FITTING UP AND FURNISHING WARD SCHOOL-HOUSE No. 2, VIIIth Ward, agreeable to plans and specifications in the hands of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., will be received until the 1st August next. For further particulars apply to either of the undersigned.
JAS. P. BREMNER, DAVID WEBB,
GEO. H. BUCKINGHAM, JOHN GRAY,
WADE B. WORRALL, JAS. BRINSMADE,
New-York, July 18, 1855. Committee.

PROPOSALS FOR FITTING UP and furnishing Ward School-Houses Nos. 15 and 38 in the XIth Ward, agreeably to the plans and specifications in the hands of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. will be received until the 4th of August next. For further particulars apply to either of the undersigned.
JAMES E. STEERS, LEONARD L. JOHNSON,
JOHN MASON, JAMES H. BRENNAN,
WILLIAM CUMMINGS, CHARLES PERLEY,
New-York, July 21, 1855. Committee.

HAY AND STRAW CUTTERS.—DEDERICK'S Adjustable Gauge Feed Cutter, simple—efficient and durable. Price $8. F. D. GATES, No. 12 Broadway, Agent for the Manufacturers.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., Bankers, No. 48 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Siena,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Bagni di Lucca,	Hague,	Madeira,	Sydney, N.S.W.
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Aus.,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevey,
Coblentz,	London,	Ostend,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Colombo, Ceylon,	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.
Branches and Agencies at
Canton, Shanghai, Calcutta,
Hong Kong, Bombay, Madras,
Singapore.

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.
Branches and Agencies at
Maitland and Newcastle..........Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich..........Moreton Bay.
Victoria Branches:
Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton,
Castlemaine..........Mount Alexander,
Ballarat,
Sandhurst Agency..........Bendigo,
Ovens Agency.

THE AMERICAN-EUROPEAN JOINT STOCK EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.—Capital Stock, $250,000.—This Company have purchased the European Expresses of Messrs. Livingston Wells & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., and Edwards, Sanford & Co., and are prepared to forward parcels, packages, merchandise, valuable articles and treasure to all the principal cities of Europe, to transact all Custom-House business with unequaled dispatch, in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to furnish Bills of Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, and Letters of Credit on all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent, and to execute abroad commissions of every description.

Packages for Europe can be forwarded by all the Express lines of the United States and the Canadas. Bills of Exchange of this Company on the principal cities of Europe can be purchased of agents in all the principal towns and cities of the United States and the Canadas.

FOREIGN OFFICES—London, Liverpool, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Antwerp, and Leipsic.
H. S. LANSING, Manager.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK AND COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANIES: The Committee appointed at the late meeting of the Astor House have prepared the agreement to be signed by the different interests in the above Companies, in accordance with the report there made and adopted, and it can be found at the Office of E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 33 Pearl-st., where the Bondholders are requested to call and sign the same without delay. Any further information can then and there be obtained.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1855.

ON SALE.
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, 48 William-st.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19, 1855.—NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, 28th July, instant, and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, 21st of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against HILAND B. WEEKS, Builder, must present the same at No. 69 5th-av., corner of 11th-st.
D. C. WEEKS, W. J. BARNES, } Assignees.

JOHN E. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America, makes cash advances upon vessels of every grade, (whether at sea or in port,) upon flour, grain, provisions and other merchandise, and upon all Bank, Railroad, and Fire Insurance Stocks.

JOHN G. WESTON & CO.—No. 38 Wall-st. (office of Messrs. F. P. James & Co.) New-York. Stocks and bonds of every description bought and sold strictly on commission. Refer to Bank of the Republic and Bank of North America.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED by KIRTLAND & CO., No. 42 Wall-st.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 28 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE STATE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF SARATOGA SPRINGS.—At a special term of the Supreme Court, held at the City Hall in the city of Albany, on the last Tuesday of June, 1855—Present, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Justice.

Supreme Court—Edmund Whalen against The Empire State Mutual Insurance Company. The summons in this cause having been personally served upon the defendants, and proof of such service, and that no answer or demurrer has been received, having been duly furnished to the Court, on motion of *Frederick S. Root* of counsel for the plaintiff, *it is ordered, declared, decreed and adjudged, and this Court* doth hereby order, declare, decree and adjudge, that the said corporation, the Empire State Mutual Insurance Company, is insolvent and unable to pay its debts, and that said corporation, and each and every of the officers and agents, be and they are, and each of them is hereby restrained and enjoined from exercising any of the corporate rights, privileges or franchises, or from collecting or receiving any debts, or demands, and paying out or in any way transferring or delivering to any person any of the money, property or effects of such corporation; that the said corporation be continued in existence only so far as may be necessary to enable the Receiver hereinafter mentioned, to collect debts and recover property in the name of such corporation, and for no other purpose whatever, and that for all other purposes, and when the above mentioned objects shall be accomplished, the said corporation be and the same is hereby dissolved.

And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged, that James Savage, appointed Receiver of the property and effects of the said Empire State Mutual Insurance Company, and of their debts and equitable interests and things in action, under an order entered in this action on the fourth day of June, 1855, be, and he is hereby is, confirmed in his said office and trust as such Receiver, and that the said James Savage be such Receiver according to the provisions of sections 41 and 42 of article 3 of title 4, chapter 8 of part 3 of the Revised Statutes; and that he or such other Receiver or Receivers as shall be appointed in his place and stead, do make a just and fair distribution of all the property of the said corporation, and of the proceeds thereof, among its fair and honest creditors, as prescribed by article 3 of title 4 of chapter 8 of part 3 of the Revised Statutes.

And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged, that all creditors of the said Empire State Mutual Insurance Company may make themselves parties in fact to this action, by coming in and presenting their claims to such Receiver under this decree, and by submitting themselves to the jurisdiction of this Court for the settlement or adjustment of their respective claims upon the funds in the hands of such Receiver.

And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged, that all creditors of the Empire State Mutual Insurance Company do exhibit their claims and become parties to this suit, in the manner hereinbefore mentioned and set forth, within six months from the time of the first publication of this judgment as hereinafter mentioned, or in default thereof, be precluded from the benefit of this judgment, and from any distribution which shall be made thereunder.

And the said Receiver is hereby directed to cause notice *of this order to be given to all parties interested, by publishing* a copy of this judgment once in each week for six weeks successively, in at least three newspapers, one of which shall *be printed in the City of New-York, one in the city of Albany*, and one in the county of Saratoga; and as soon as may be after the first publication thereof, by causing a copy thereof, with a notice stating the day of the said first publication thereof, to be deposited in the Post-Office addressed to each of the several creditors of the said Empire State Mutual Insurance Company, and persons claiming to be creditors of said Company, at his or her place of residence, so far as the names and residences of the said persons can be ascertained by said Receiver.

And it is further ordered and adjudged that the said plaintiff recover the sum of $13 31 for his costs and disbursements in this action, and that the said Receiver pay the same to the plaintiff or his attorney, and take a receipt therefor.
Ent. July 3, '55. [A Copy.]
JAMES W. HORTON, Clerk Saratoga County.
F. S. ROOT, Saratoga Springs, Plaintiff's Attorney.
July 6, 1855. jy17-lawowTu*

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 12 Wall-street, Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid. DIRECTORS.
James Pirsson, Wm. E. Duryea, Thomas Haviland,
Samuel Jessup, John S. Reynolds, Daniel B. Taylor,
Jeremiah G. Lugar, George C. Lugar, Andrew J. Case,
Crom. T. White, F. W. Geissenhainer, Jr., J. Wade Wilson,
E. H. Himbark, David S. Holmes,
George Read, James K. Quick.
J. WILSON FREEBORN, Sec. JAMES PIRSSON, Pres't.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 3 Wall-st. and 258 Greenwich-st.—Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMSON, Pres.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.
HENRY AITKEN & CO., AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, No. 165 Washington-st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, and with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 85 Water-st.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.—THE PASSAIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY having recently erected extensive works in Jersey City for the manufacture of Dry White Zinc and White and Colored Zinc Paints, are prepared to execute orders. Their White Zinc is superior to any other of American manufacture, and compares favorably with the best quality of French. For sale on favorable terms by the Company's Agents, MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—For improving vision, and seeing near and distant objects through only one pair. Professor FRANKS, sole patentee and maker, No. 3 Park-row, New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION—THE REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—The Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club will take place at Glen Cove on FRIDAY, Aug. 3.

The steamer CROTON, W. H. Webb, master, will leave New-York from Peck-slip, Aug. 3 at 9 A. M., touching at Primes Dock and Whitestone, and will leave her passengers at Glen Cove. Returning on the same day, she will leave Glen Cove at about 4 P. M. for Primes Dock, Whitestone and New-York.

The new and splendid steamer GLEN COVE, Captain JOHN GERMAIN, will leave Peck-slip, New-York, Aug. 3, at 8½ o'clock A. M., for Glen Cove, and will arrive there in time for the race. This steamer will touch at Glen Cove, and taking such passengers as may wish to witness the race, will accompany the yachts until 3 o'clock P. M., when she will touch at Glen Cove and return to New-York, arriving there at 8½ P. M.

On the arrival of the CROTON at Glen Cove she will be at the disposal of the Committee of Arrangements, and such of her passengers as may wish to attend the race will be taken by the steamer GLEN COVE.

No freight will be taken on these trips.
Fare to Glen Cove 37½ cents.
Fare from Glen Cove on excursion to accompany Yachts 50 cents.
Fare from Glen Cove to New-York 37½ cents.
The steamer CROTON will take passengers from Glen Cove to New-York, Primes Dock and Whitestone on her return at 6 P. M.

JULY, 1855.—The OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Shrewsbury, Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch, Fort Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown,) and Red Bank, will run as follows, from foot of Jay-st., pier N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad depot:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Thursday, July 26... 12 M.	Thursday, July 26... 4 P. M.
Friday, July 27... 12 M.	Friday, July 27... 4 P. M.
Saturday, July 28... 2 P. M.	Saturday, July 28... 6 P. M.
Sunday, July 29... 7½ A. M.	Sunday, July 29... 3½ P. M.
Monday, July 30... 7½ A. M.	Monday, July 30... 7½ A. M.
Monday, July 30... 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, July 31... 7 A. M.
Tuesday, July 31... 4 P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 1... 7½ A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 1... 4½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 2... 8 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 2... 1 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 2... [illegible]

ELIAS HAIGHT'S line of Squan Stages connect with this Boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—FARE 37½ cents.—The new and light draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN SORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows.

Leaves New-York.	Leaves Ocean Port.
Tuesday, July 31... 8 A. M.	Tuesday, July 31... 4 P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 1... 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 1... 5 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 2... 8 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 2... 6 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 3... 8 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 3... 6 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 4... 1 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 4... 6 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 5... 8 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 5... 3 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 6... 8 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 6... 9 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 6... 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 7... 10 A. M.

Stages for Squan, Red Bank and all parts of the country.

GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON RIVER.—Postponed on account of the weather to TUESDAY, July 31, weather permitting.—This will be the most delightful Excursion of the season.—The MASSACHUSETTS has a Dancing Saloon 112 feet long. The safe and commodious double engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. B. HANKS, Commander, will make an Excursion as above, leaving King-st., N. R. 7½; Broome-st., E. R., 8; Pier No. 3 N. R. 8½; Murray-st., N. R. 9; Jersey City, Cunard's Dock, 9½; Amos-st. 9¾. Refreshments to be had on board. GRIFFITH'S CELEBRATED MILITARY AND QUADRILLE BAND will be in attendance. Tickets, $1, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, to be had of all the principal hotels.

GREAT ATTRACTION!—GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS, on SATURDAY, SUNDAY, and TUESDAY, July 28, 29, and 31.—Fare 50 cents. By the safe and commodious double engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. B. HANKS, Commander—leaving pier foot of King-st. at 8 o'clock, and pier No. 3, N. R. at 9 o'clock A. M. Fishing-tackle and bait on board. A Band of Music will be in attendance.

All the tickets sold on Tuesday will be numbered. A Committee will be appointed by the passengers, and the holder of a certain number will receive a magnificent Gold Watch, with guard and key.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The fast and graceful steamer ALIDA, Capt. JUDSON MOREY, leaves New-York foot Robinson-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Rondout EVERY MORNING at 5½ o'clock, making all the above landings, arriving in New-York at 12 M.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt. BODMAN, will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York as follows: Pier foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 1½ and 3½ P. M. Pier foot Spring-st., 9¾ A. M., 12¼ and 3¾ P. M. Pier No. 3 North River, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaving Coney Island at 11 A. M., 3 and 6½ P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS—BY LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TO GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday leave South Ferry at 9 A. M. Fare out and back $1. Fare to Greenport and Sag Harbor 75 cents. Tickets to return from Sag Harbor must be procured on board the steamer Barron from Greenport, from the agent at Greenport, by the delivery of the excursion certificate issued from the office at Brooklyn.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. B. HANKS, Commander, being now in complete order, can be chartered for Excursions. She is the largest and most elegant steamer offered for the purpose, having a dancing saloon 112 feet long. Apply on board, at the foot of King-st., North River, or to L. H. GROVER, No. 149 Broadway, up stairs.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION PIANO PURCHASERS.—The ST. NICHOLAS PIANO ESTABLISHMENT have now on hand a very large assortment of Cheap Piano Fortes. Second-hand Pianos from $30 to $150 cash. New instruments from $150 to $1,000; all instruments are fully warranted in *every respect*. A. W. LADD & Co.'s Premium Boston Pianos with or without the Æolian. CARHART, NEEDHAM & Co.'s World Renowned Melodeons. Also, the much admired *Celestial or Double Octave Piano-Forte at our own* manufacture.

Pianos and Melodeons to let. Prices lower than any other *establishments*. ELY & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

GREAT SALE OF PIANO-FORTES.—One hundred Pianos will be sold at No. 298 Allen st., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, commencing 9 o'clock. The stock consists of fifty new and the balance second hand Pianos, embracing a variety of good makers. All instruments fully warranted, and vary in price from $25 to $100 for second-hand, and from $160 to $275 for new. This lot of Pianos have been bought at a low figure, and will be sold low. Also, Pianos to hire.

McDONALD & BRO. would inform their patrons they will be ready in a few weeks to supply orders for their newly invented Diaphonic Pianos, and having at present a large assortment of the ordinary pianos, would sell them at cost. Also, a few second hand pianos. Warerooms, Nos. 433 & 435 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed their Piano Forte Wareroom to No. 135 Grand st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public, at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 309 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

COAL.

HECKSCHER ANTHRACITE COAL—Prepared *in first rate order for steamer's use and for family purposes*. Also, Broad Mountain Lump, of best quality for iron works, and Chesnut Coal for manufacturers' use. For sale by the single cargo or in larger quantities, delivered in New-York on liberal terms. Apply to CHS. A. HECKSCHER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal, screened and delivered, dry and in good order, from under sheds, at $5 50 per ton; and White Ash at $5 [illegible] from yard, No. 36 Goerck-st., weight and quality warranted. MAT. CLINTON.

COAL.—I am delivering the best Red Ash at $5 50, or in quantities of 5 tons or upwards, $5 25 per ton, served from my yards, Nos. 570 Greenwich-st., 116 Duane-st. and 29th-st., corner of 9th-av. PETER CLINTON.

COAL $5 50 PER TON—Of the best quality of white and red ash, stove and egg, at the old Lackawanna Coal Yard, corner of King and Greenwich sts. C. WATERS.

FURNITURE.

DESKS! DESKS!! DESKS!!!—Double and single standing desks from 3 to 9 feet; double and single sitting desks of every variety from 2 to 6 feet; office tables from 3 to 8 feet; office chairs and desk stools of every description at KNOX'S Desk Store, No. 59 Beekman-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON.
N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE AT FACTORY PRICES. WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, From reliable information received from the ports of Norfolk and Portsmouth in Virginia, this Department is advised that the Yellow Fever now prevails in both of those ports. Be it therefore known to all men, that by virtue of the power in me vested, and by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Commissioners of Health of this port, I, ISAAC O. BARKER, Acting Mayor of the City of New-York, do issue this my Proclamation, declaring said ports of Norfolk and Portsmouth, in the State of Virginia, as Infected Places, and all vessels arriving from said places to be subjected to Quarantine. This proclamation to have full force and effect till the 1st day of September, 1855.

Given under my hand and seal, at the Mayor's Office, in our said City, New-York, July 28th, 1855.
ISAAC O. BARKER, Acting Mayor.

$25 REWARD.—Lost in a Broadway omnibus, or in getting out of the same, near the cor. of Franklin-st., a lady's silk bag, mazarine blue and straw, lined with blue satin, containing a lady's gold enamelled watch, with small gold chain and charms, a purse with over three dollars in notes and change, and a plain cambric handkerchief, marked S. E. D. The finder will receive the above reward on delivering the same to C. F. DAMMANN & CO., No. 42 Broad-st.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON.—For car wheels and malleable purposes—for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt-st., agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

ICE.—Two thousand tons Catskill Creek Ice, excellent quality, for sale by FRED. COOKE, Catskill, N. Y.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.
By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition [illegible] 18mo., pp. 250. [illegible] fine paper, extra binding, $1.)

[illegible]

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb) or from fluor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.
DAYTON, May 1, 1847.
Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*: [illegible]

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor-House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or to box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1. Is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3. Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 21 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. BARROW will forward the Triesemar to any port of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, cloth, 340 pages, 85 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. [illegible] M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, [illegible] *Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung*, [illegible] *Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and *New-Brunswick Times*.

DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA AND CHOLERA. [illegible] Price 25 cents and 50 cents per bottle. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last 26 years, [illegible] Hunter's Red Drop [illegible] Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

SURE CURE—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND now is used before every other remedy. The only certain cure known. Do not be deceived. It is the only remedy that will not disappoint. Quite original, without mercury or mineral poisons. No one ever tried the Unfortunate's Friend, but expressed his admiration of its effect—equally pleasant as salutary. Many are cured by one dose. Office Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

DR. WARD'S CELEBRATED FEMALE REMEDIES—Among the greatest blessings of the age, afford infallible relief in all those peculiar complaints of females. His Ladies' Tonic Periodical Pills never fail to re-establish the monthly discharge. $1 per box. Office *Canal-st., two doors east of Broadway*.

DR. CHAS. D. HAMMOND—Surgeon, formerly *pupil with Ricord, of Paris, and with Drs. Carnochan* and Mott, of this City, has established his consulting and dispensing rooms at No. 516 Broadway. *Consultations en Français. Office hours, 8 to 9 and 6 to 9* o'clock.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—350 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at Nos. 111 and 169 Nassau-st., 16 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 543 Houston-st. Hours of consultation, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 4 to 9 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

STEAMBOATS.

OPPOSITION TO RAILROAD MONOPOLY.—CHANGE OF TIME AND REDUCTION OF FARE.—Fare only 75 cents to Sag Harbor, Greenport and Orient Point. Passengers ticketed through to East Hampton and South Hampton, fare $1 25. Southold and Bridge Hampton, $1; [illegible], 75 cents. Fare to [illegible], 50 cents; Port Jefferson, 75 cents.

On and after July 23, 1855, until further notice, the splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. Post, Jr., will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, making the above landings, and arriving at Sag Harbor at 7 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 A. M.; Greenport, 9; Orient Point, 9½; Port Jefferson, 12 M., and Northport at 3 P. M. Freight will be received by an Agent on the wharf in New-York on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10 A. M. until 7 P. M. For further particulars inquire of E. T. DUDLEY, No. 255 South st., or of E. P. & C. N. BELLOWS, No. 322 Water-st., New-York.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill, and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad; and Chatham Four Corners, Edwards, (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast.
HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.
L. R. MELLEN & CO.

1855—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—Landing *(each way,) at Nyack, Grassy Point, West Point*, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson, and Coxsackie. Meals served on board. The favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt. N. B. COCHRAN, will, on TUESDAY, May 1, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New-York from foot of Chambers-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M.

N. B.—A baggage-master will accompany the steamer each way, to check baggage free. For particulars inquire at the N. Y. & Erie Railroad Office, Chambers-st. wharf.

FARE TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS.—AFTERNOON BOAT FOR SING SING—Steamer CLIFTON, Captain JAMES ELMENDORF, will leave the foot of Harrison-st., every AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock P. M., commencing SATURDAY, July 28, touching at all the intermediate landings. Returning will leave Sing Sing at 6½ o'clock, A. M., touching at Amos-st. each way.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of SWAN & WETMORE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, FREDERICK G. SWAN being alone authorized and empowered to settle the affairs of the late concern.
FREDERICK G. SWAN,
EDWARD A. WETMORE.
New-York, June 30, 1855.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of FREDERICK G. SWAN. That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the General Dry Goods Commission Business, in the City of New-York. That FREDERICK G. SWAN, of the City of New-York, is the general partner, and CALEB SWAN, BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, and GEORGE A. BOCK, all of said City, are the special partners. That the said special partners have contributed and paid in cash as capital to the common stock the sum of [illegible], as follows: CALEB SWAN, [illegible]; BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, [illegible]; GEORGE A. BOCK, [illegible]. That the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of July, in the year 1855, and to terminate on the 30th day of June, [illegible].
FREDERICK G. SWAN,
CALEB SWAN,
BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior,
GEORGE A. BOCK.
Dated New-York, June 30, 1855.

NOTICE.—The partnership of HUGH AUCHINCLOSS & SONS was dissolved by the death of the senior partner. His sons, who are also appointed executors of his will, will attend to the settlement of the affairs of the firm.
JOHN AUCHINCLOSS,
HUGH AUCHINCLOSS.

The undersigned will continue the Commission business under the firm of JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, at No. 112 Broadway, corner of Thames-st.
JOHN AUCHINCLOSS,
HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,
WM. F. BLEECKER.
New-York, July 18, 1855.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED OF very superior quality for machinery and burning. [illegible] (Coburn's only agent,) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,728,572 36
Average amount of Specie	1,449,136 19
Average amount of Circulation	289,380 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,461,489 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. S. Oakley, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$478,713 00
Average amount of Specie	50,838 00
Average amount of Circulation	88,307 00
Average amount of Deposits	289,944 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John Rice, President of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN RICE, President.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,944,738 43
Average amount of Specie	1,285,012 36
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late Bank of America	73,419 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,108,346 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Jas. Punnett, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, in NEW-YORK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8,889,519 36
Average amount of Specie	1,166,223 00
Average amount of Circulation	2,186 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,696,612 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 30th day of July, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,130,008 67
Average amount of Specie	108,803 15
Average amount of Circulation	89,398 67
Average amount of Deposits	879,607 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,401,880 54
Average amount of Specie	387,877 27
Average amount of Circulation	250,312 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,759,008 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Anthony P. Halsey, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
Thomas Stewart, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,863,369 64
Average amount of Specie	209,786 79
Average amount of Circulation	85,293 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,324,238 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,410,303 37
Average amount of Specie	753,760 43
Average amount of Circulation	107,439 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,609,829 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,646,578 34
Average amount of Specie	551,897 32
Average amount of Circulation	304,271 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,332,379 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. Withers, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. WITHERS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
A. C. Graham, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,017,689 16
Average amount of Specie	84,279 00
Average amount of Circulation	170,709 00
Average amount of Deposits	814,644 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Nathaniel G. Bradford, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
Jas. L. Berrien, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,429,538 29
Average amount of Specie	169,539 45
Average amount of Circulation	204,972 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,289,669 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Palmer, President of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PALMER, President.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
Mathias Banta, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$237,775 00
Average amount of Specie	29,480 40
Average amount of Circulation	36,334 00
Average amount of Deposits	142,504 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. Vanderhoff, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. S. VANDERHOFF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
H. H. Rice, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,635,038 64
Average amount of Specie	36,057 68
Average amount of Circulation	90,247 00
Average amount of Deposits	939,582 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Jacob Aims, President of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JACOB AIMS, President.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
George G. Taylor, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$698,865 37
Average amount of Specie	64,739 04
Average amount of Circulation	95,439 00
Average amount of Deposits	480,244 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
S. L. H. Ward, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,441,703 00
Average amount of Specie	195,156 00
Average amount of Circulation	378,154 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,158,919 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. Jones, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me this 30th day of July, 1855.
James M. Sweeny, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$770,530 48
Average amount of Specie	42,633 95
Average amount of Circulation	148,394 00
Average amount of Deposits	602,978 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
Geo. L. Osborn, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,796,740 41
Average amount of Specie	362,679 66
Average amount of Circulation	64,232 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,247,101 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert Strong, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,870,378 77
Average amount of Specie	329,713 47
Average amount of Circulation	61,908 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,148,807 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. Hooker, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,412,317 01
Average amount of Specie	109,491 65
Average amount of Circulation	87,018 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,184,166 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
Andrew Kohler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$664,870 00
Average amount of Specie	35,004 00
Average Amount of Circulation	97,201 00
Average amount of Deposits	299,250 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William B. Ballow, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. BALLOW Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
Thomas Macfarlan, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,771,059 21
Average amount of Specie	330,367 41
Average amount of Circulation	127,176 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,266,814 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. J. Lane, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$462,902 46
Average amount of Specie	31,074 07
Average amount of circulation	3,488 00
Average amount of Deposits	289,490 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 30th day of July, 1855.
Jas. Harrison, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$684,191 66
Average amount of Specie	119,842 50
Average amount of Circulation	91,004 00
Average amount of Deposits	625,809 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. A. Clark, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
John C. Bergh, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,368,773 33
Average amount of Specie	93,763 91
Average amount of Circulation	116,764 00
Average amount of Deposits	654,598 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$407,722 00
Average amount of Specie	39,751 00
Average amount of Circulation	93,953 00
Average amount of Deposits	222,675 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. Stebbins, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
J. L. Halsey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$515,515 13
Average amount of Specie	71,962 67
Average amount of Circulation	102,549 00
Average amount of Deposits	448,969 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,909,949 97
Average amount of Specie	138,922 59
Average amount of Circulation	310,365 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,362,336 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. H. Macy, President of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. H. MACY, President.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,083,801 24
Average amount of Specie	926,015 43
Average amount of Circulation	375,209 68
Average amount of Deposits	3,203,500 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$887,511 66
Average amount of Specie	60,345 12
Average amount of Circulation	96,351 00
Average amount of Deposits	652,711 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,701,716 73
Average amount of Specie	110,798 40
Average amount of Circulation	119,398 00
Average amount of Deposits	974,049 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,414,734 81
Average amount of Specie	1,007,007 82
Average amount of Circulation	404,921 94
Average amount of Deposits	3,304,290 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Shepherd Knapp, President of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, President.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,106,375 62
Average amount of Specie	110,917 40
Average amount of Circulation	179,547 00
Average amount of Deposits	917,495 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John J. Stephens, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$730,818 61
Average amount of Specie	54,441 04
Average amount of Circulation	108,236 00
Average amount of Deposits	517,039 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. Brown, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
John M. Devoy, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,195,470 00
Average amount of Specie	192,935 00
Average amount of Circulation	83,160 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,469,434 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
C. B. Wheeler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8,003,365 36
Average amount of Specie	1,564,177 86
Average amount of Circulation	209,304 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,833,677 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Augustus E. Silliman, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 30th day of July, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,093,083 36
Average amount of Specie	380,782 23
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	137,344 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,047,359 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,841,080 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie	1,206,664 95
Average amount of Circulation	101,697 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,623,209 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry Meigs, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,132,318 00
Average amount of Specie	118,341 00
Average amount of Circulation	131,309 00
Average amount of Deposits	961,987 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. Tooker, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
Gus. J. Thebaud, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,614,718 57
Average amount of Specie	144,708 29
Average amount of Circulation	168,686 00
Average amount of Deposits	913,363 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. Hoogland, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$132,397 54
Average amount of Specie	9,319 65
Average amount of Circulation	
Average amount of Deposits	65,064 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles A. Macy, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, President.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$408,006 62
Average amount of Specie	34,396 78
Average amount of Circulation	61,299 00
Average amount of Deposits	136,640 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
John Anderson, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$173,473 31
Average amount of Specie	10,899 74
Average amount of Circulation	105,677 00
Average amount of Deposits	93,621 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
John Phillips, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,049,551 24
Average amount of Specie	132,215 29
Average amount of Circulation	173,078 00
Average Amount of Deposits	809,976 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. Hayes, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
Edw'd N. Rogers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,396,800 14
Average amount of Specie	76,336 66
Average amount of Circulation	108,049 00
Average amount of Deposits	798,986 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Chas. Palmer, Ass't Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
CHAS PALMER, Ass't Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
John Phillips, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$571,172 55
Average amount of Specie	46,629 75
Average amount of Circulation	96,673 22
Average amount of Deposits	365,110 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
Samuel Jessup, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$907,009 70
Average amount of Specie	57,323 77
Average amount of Circulation	114,661 00
Average amount of Deposits	532,377 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Campbell, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$856,698 81
Average amount of Specie	51,221 94
Average amount of Circulation	119,933 00
Average amount of Deposits	611,334 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
Wm. E. Shay, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,469,787 87
Average amount of Specie	428,297 16
Average amount of Circulation	87,662 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,310,949 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. Bryson, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
Thos. S. Sommers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$690,079 00
Average amount of Specie	69,977 00
Average amount of Circulation	90,326 00
Average amount of Deposits	417,312 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Mallett, Vice President of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. MALLETT, Vice President.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
Jas. Hillyer, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,162,324 97
Average amount of Specie	129,733 18
Average amount of Circulation	178,039 00
Average amount of Deposits	648,650 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$975,546 00
Average amount of Specie	38,179 00
Average amount of Circulation	108,391 00
Average amount of Deposits	679,628 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
Samuel P. Bell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,454,039 61
Average amount of Specie	118,336 73
Average amount of Circulation	269,490 00
Average amount of Deposits	787,072 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
E. B. Fellows, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,626,580 58
Average amount of Specie	386,231 40
Average amount of Circulation	177,677 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,131,379 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Edward H. Arthur, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 30th day of July, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS. Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office, No. 449 Broadway, or their agent, J. R. PLATT, No. 90 Murray-st.

RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, shortest and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, Fort Wayne, &c., &c.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT FROM MAY 7, 1855.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and the Little Miami, and Columbus and Xenia Railroads, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c., &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion, for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c. &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline, for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND.

EXPRESS TRAIN at 7:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train on the Buffalo, Dunkirk and Cleveland Railroad, and the Steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, giving passengers ample time to breakfast at Cleveland. Reaches Columbus 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati at 5 P. M., Xenia at 2:40 P. M., Dayton at 3:40 P. M., Fort Wayne at 7 P. M., Indianapolis at 8:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:30, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for dinner at Cleveland.

LEAVING CINCINNATI at 1:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Boats for Louisville, and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for the West.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for supper at Cleveland. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 5:30, Dayton at 6:30, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 3 P. M.

This route is so much shorter and quicker than any other, that it gives passengers abundance of time at Cleveland for meals, and then reach Cincinnati to connect with the fast and splendid U. S. Mail Steamers and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Louisville and all places down the Ohio River. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For through Tickets apply on board People's Line steamers, or at Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.
WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't. L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't. C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:20 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 12:45 P. M., Cleveland 5:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:30 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A. M., Cincinnati 5:20 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 8:45 P. M., on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 7:05 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. S. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—To PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:55 P. M., connecting with steamer BLACKSTONE for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9:05 A. M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and of trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer.

Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.

Trains run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows:

Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford, at 4 P. M., arriving at 7:30 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:20 A. M. and 11:20 P. M.
Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections, see Pathfinder Railway Guide.

Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above.
J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 2, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Steamboat Express, every day, excepting Saturdays, at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, two Express Trains, at 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, June 25, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 5 P. M. Accommodation Train, 7 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M. Passenger, 4 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 10:15 A. M., 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M. from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-LONDON RAILROAD.—New Inland Route to Newport and Providence via New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Providence and Stonington Railroads, to East Greenwich, and thence by boat to Newport, arriving two hours earlier than other lines. Passengers can leave New-York by the 8 A. M. Express Train, and New-Haven at 11:15 A. M. by the New London line, and arrive at Newport at 6:30, and Providence at 5:30, in the afternoon. Tickets can be obtained at the New-York and New Haven Railroad Ticket Offices. Passengers will call for tickets via New-Haven and New-London line. Baggage checked through to Newport and Providence. Fare from New-York to Newport or Providence, $4.
RICHARD N. DOWD, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamer Red Jacket and Wyoming from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.

For Schooley's Mountain, leave at 1 P. M. Fare through $2. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way, Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $2 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class, $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, T. SKINNER, Commander, will leave pier No. 12 North river, on WEDNESDAY, Aug 1, at 4 o'clock, P. M., will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Charleston, &c. Cabin passage fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Lynchburg, $14.
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 22 Broadway.
N. B.—Through tickets to the Virginia Springs. The Roanoke takes no freight for Richmond.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave New-York for Savannah, on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board.
For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.
For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville $31, Pilatka $33.

FOR PETERSBURG AND NORFOLK.—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. SKINNER, is now loading at Pier No. 12, N. R., for Petersburg and Norfolk, and will leave on WEDNESDAY afternoon at 4 o'clock.
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 22 Broadway.

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY—Are now prepared to contract with corporations, contractors, turnpike or plank road companies, for cleaning streets and highways of every description by the year, month, or mile, in any part of the United States. The system of scavenging adopted by this Company, together with their sweeping and cleaning apparatus, has received the highest commendations from the press and authorities of every city where they have operated—the merits of the machines being not only valuable as efficient street cleaners, but as preservatives of the street surface, particularly so on cobble-stone pavements and macadamized roads. In this respect they receive the testimony of every civil engineer who witnesses their construction and mode of operation. In cities and large towns they simplify the whole system of cleaning, enabling the authorities to have any street or streets cleaned in a thorough manner in a few hours. For particulars address SMITH, SECKEL & CO., No. 335 Broadway, New-York, No. 108 South Front-st., Philadelphia.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, April 18 ... 1855	Saturday, April 21 ... 1855
Wednesday, May 2 ... 1855	Saturday, May 5 ... 1855
Wednesday, May 16 ... 1855	Saturday, May 19 ... 1855
Wednesday, May 30 ... 1855	Saturday, June 2 ... 1855
Wednesday, June 13 ... 1855	Saturday, June 16 ... 1855
Wednesday, June 27 ... 1855	Saturday, June 30 ... 1855
Wednesday, July 11 ... 1855	Saturday, July 14 ... 1855
Wednesday, July 25 ... 1855	Saturday, July 28 ... 1855

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head, Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston...... Wednesday, July 18.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston...... Wednesday, Aug. 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston...... Wednesday, Aug. 15.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston...... Wednesday, Aug. 29.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston...... Wednesday, Sept. 12.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston...... Wednesday, Sept. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.
There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for BREMEN, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37 North River.
Price of Passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen.
In first cabin, main saloon..........$130
In first cabin, lower saloon..........110
In second cabin..........60
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. For passage or freight, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent No. 11 South William-st.
The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail September 8.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES!—100 LBS BAGGAGE FREE!!—Four Hours from Ocean to Ocean by Panama Railroad; no Exposure to Tropical Sun and Rains; no Walking in the Mud around Shoals and Rapids; no River Fever and Ague; no Cholera on this route—through for California via Panama Railroad. The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on MONDAY, Aug. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the new and splendid steamship GEORGE LAW, 3 500 tons burden.

Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, 3,000 tons burden, WM. LAPIDGE, Esq., Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco.

The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. CO. always have one or more extra Steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails.

For passage apply to J. W. RAYMOND, at the only Office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES FOR CALIFORNIA—PASSAGE $50—New-York and California steamship line, via Nicaragua Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, proprietors—through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route, avoiding the deadly Panama fever, and two miles of dangerous boating in Panama Bay. Rates of fare to San Francisco including Isthmus crossing—First Cabin, $175; Second Cabin, $125; Steerage, $50. The splendid double-engine steamship DANIEL WEBSTER, 1,800 tons burden, Capt. TURNER, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Punta Arenas, on MONDAY, August 6, 1855, connecting with the steamship SIERRA NEVADA, 2,000 tons burden, over the Nicaragua Transit route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. For information or passage at the reduced rates, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Stamped letters taken for 6 cents each.

EXPRESSES.

FREEMAN & CO.'S FREIGHT, PACKAGE, PARCEL AND LETTER EXPRESS to CALIFORNIA, OREGON, SANDWICH ISLANDS and WEST COAST of SOUTH AMERICA—Office No. 89 Broadway. Our next Express will be dispatched as above, via Panama and Nicaragua routes, per Steamers GEORGE LAW and DANIEL WEBSTER, on MONDAY, August 6. Express via Panama closes at 1 o'clock, and via Nicaragua at 2 o'clock P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates. Goods shipped in bond.

An express letter-bag will be made up and forwarded in charge of a special messenger through to destination by each route. Letters must be enclosed in government ten cent envelopes. Rate for single letters 12½ cents each, prepaid. Government envelopes can be procured at our office.
FREEMAN & CO., No. 89 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES MALCOLM, late of Williamsburg, in the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN L. RIKER, Esq., corner of Nassau and Spruce-sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated March [illegible], 1855.
ABRAHAM TURNURE, WILLIAM A. COX. } Executors.
mh27-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES DUNLOP, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the store of JOHN L. BROWN, No. 134 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated, April 14, 1855.
MARGARET DUNLOP, JOHN L. BROWN, } Administrators.
ap17-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN McARDLE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at their residence, corner of Park and Bedford-avs., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated April 2, 1855. [ap5-law6mTu
ALEXANDER UNDERHILL, CLARKSON UNDERHILL, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SANKSTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 22 Gansevoort-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 22, 1855.
JOB EASTON, Administrator.
my23-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EVAN DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, milkman deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Jared Gilson, No. 203 8th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 19, 1855.
JARED GILSON, Administrator.
ELIZABETH DAVIS, Administratrix.
mh20-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CONRAD STEINHAUER, late of the city of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, corner of Montrose-av. and Leonard-st., in the late city of Williamsburg, on or before the 4th day of August next.—Dated Jan. 26, 1855.
ja30-law6mTu* JOHN MAERZ, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE FRENCH, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, JOSEPH FRENCH, at his place of business, Manhattan Gas Works, corner of Avenue C and 14th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated Jan. 22, 1855.
JOSEPH FRENCH, JOHN HARRISON. } Administrators.
a30-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DANIEL B. MERRITT, late of the City of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the administrator, at his store, No. 20 Catharine-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 13, 1855.
JOSEPH G. MERRITT, Administrator.
f3-law6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NOAH C. MORTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 222 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 7, 1855.
my8-law6mTu* THOMAS MORTON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 49 Gerrick-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of April, 1855.
JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Administrator.
my1-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GABRIEL A. ARNOUX, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of THAYER & ARNOUX, No. 130 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, July 30, 1855.
A. ARNOUX, WM. HENRY ARNOUX, } Administrators.
jy31-law6mTu*

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY against ROBERT SCHUYLER, GEORGE L. SCHUYLER, GEORGE A. F. BOWDOIN, SAMUEL M. BARLOW AND RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD.—Summons.—To the defendant ROBERT SCHUYLER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 60 Wall-st., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 13, 1855. TRACY, POWERS & TALLMADGE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 60 Wall-st.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 22d day of June, 1855. TRACY, POWERS & TALLMADGE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
je26-law6wTu

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, against ROBERT SCHUYLER and GEORGE L. SCHUYLER.—Summons to the defendant ROBERT SCHUYLER.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 60 Wall-st., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $[illegible], with interest upon $[illegible] from the thirtieth day of May, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 13, 1855. TRACY, POWERS & TALLMADGE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 60 Wall-street.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 22d of June, 1855. TRACY, POWERS & TALLMADGE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
je26-law6wTu

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—Kings County.—JAMES CARSON BREVOORT, Trustee, &c., against HENRY CASTRO and AMELIA CASTRO, his wife, SAMUEL JAUDON and HENRY G. STEBBINS, composing the firm of S. JAUDON & Co., GUILLAUME MERLE, RICHARD LATRICK, WILLIAM H. SMITH, JAMES H. YOUNG, JACOB R. SCHUYLER, WILLIAM W. CRANE—Summons.—To HENRY CASTRO and AMELIA CASTRO, his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has this day been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 56 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 18, 1855.
WM. ELLERY SEDGWICK, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je19-law6wTu*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of Westchester.—JAMES DROUGHT against PATRICK CANARY and MARY ELLEN his wife, JOHN DILLON and ANN his wife, EDWARD DROUGHT and THOMAS DROUGHT.—Summons for Relief.—To EDWARD DROUGHT, one of the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 45 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 5, 1855.
HENRY W. CLARK, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je19-law6wTu*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN R. WELLS and HENRY A. BOSTWICK, Plaintiffs, against ENOCH VREELAND and others, Defendants.—Summons for relief—(Com. not. ser.)—To the defendant, CALEB MORGAN: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 15th day of June, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 56 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 16, 1855.
HOWELL, WILLARD & ANDERSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
je19-law6wTu*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JAMES R. WHITING against GARRITT H. STRIKER, Jr., CHARLES LITTLE, GERARD BANCKER, SAMUEL P. BONDS, CHARLES K. S. MILLARD, ERASTUS C. SANDERSON, HENRY L. BURPEE, JULIA F. WILSON and JOHN H. WILSON her husband, and CHARLES A. BAUDOUINE.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has this day been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 2 Dey-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 15, 1855.
BENEDICT, BOARDMAN & HUNTINGTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy10-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—PETER W. HOAGLAND against JAMES H. SALISBURY.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 110 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred dollars and interest thereon from the [illegible] day of November, 1854, and the further sum of eighty [illegible] dollars and fifty-two cents, with interest from the 1st day of February, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 21, 1855. WM. W. NORTHROP, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above named action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the 24th day of May, 1855. WM. W. NORTHROP, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je19-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—ISAAC TOWNSEND, CICERO M. ARNOLD, JOHN C. CRANE, ROBERT H. JOHNSON, J. REED BOYLSTON and HENRY L. JOHNSON against LAWRENCE W. ATTAWAY.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To LAWRENCE W. ATTAWAY, defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 48 Merchants' Exchange in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and eighty-four dollars and thirty-one cents, with interest from the 11th day of May, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York July 5, 1854.
LAROCQUE & BARLOW, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the said office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1855.
LAROCQUE & BARLOW, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
jy10-law6wTu

SUPREME COURT—Kings County.—DAVID S. DRAPER and JOHN E. DEVLIN against ROBERT JEANES.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To ROBERT JEANES, above named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, No. 9 Court-street, city of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from the 1st day of January, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 7, 1855.
A. McCUE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, May 8, 1855.
jy10-law12wTu*

SUPREME COURT—Kings County.—DAVID S. DRAPER and JOHN E. DEVLIN against ROBERT JEANES.—Summons for Relief.—To ROBERT JEANES, above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 9 Court-st., City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 21, 1855. A. McCUE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
my23-law12wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—BERNARD McOWEN against CHARLES HOWELL.—To CHARLES HOWELL: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, May 24, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 111 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment for the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars, with interest from the 9th day of May, 1854, besides costs of this action.—Dated New-York, May 24, 1855. WILLIAM B. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 111 Nassau-st.
jy24-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—PETER ROWE, GEORGE D. WOODRUFF and JACOB S. CARTER, Plaintiffs, against DAVID VAN LEW, Defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 22 John-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and twenty-three dollars and eighty-four cents, with interest from the 9th day of March, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 7, 1855. BELL & COE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 22 John-st.
jy17-law6wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY WRIGHT, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the store of J. M. Shepherd, No. 80 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of January next.—Dated July 18, 1855. jy17-law6mTu*
MARIA J. WRIGHT, JAMES M. SHEPHERD, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES WAGER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 201 4th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of March, 1855.
mh13-law6mTu* ROBERT H. JOLLEY, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. ROBERTSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 16 Livingston-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 23, 1855.
ja25-law6mTu* JOHN H. ROBERTSON, Administrator.

New-York Daily Times.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

THE TOMBS.

ALL HAIL, ST. NICHOLAS.

Daniel Moore resides in Georgia. Drank intoxicating liquor yesterday, but does not know what kind. Drank it at the St. Nicholas Hotel, at dinner.

MET A FRIEND.

Daniel McGrath lives at Fort Hamilton. Has nothing to say, but that he partook freely of gin and brandy at the private house of an acquaintance in Brooklyn.

TOO DRUNK.

John McNamara did not respond to the call of the Justice.

COULDN'T SLEEP.

James Kenigan for a time objected to take oath, and would not kiss the Bible. At length, after much explanation, he consented. Lives at No. 18 Mulberry-street; drank brandy, which he got at some place unknown; didn't take much, and took that to make himself sleep.

BRANDY POTIONS.

Michael Donohue lives at No. 6 West Broadway; got liquor at the corner of Laurens and Grand streets; it was brandy; also got brandy at the corner of Reade-street and Broadway; also, nowhere else.

A MERCER.

Florence St. Clair resides at No. 61 Mercer-street. Drank ale, which she got at Haggerty's, in same street.

ONE GLASS.

Robert Ward, of Thirty-seventh-street, drank one glass of brandy, but don't know where he got it or who gave it to him.

SAUCY JANE.

Jane Thompson drank brandy at the corner of Cherry and Roosevelt streets. Don't know who sold it.

TOO LONG.

Mary Jane Cravens, a delicate, sickly looking woman, lives at No. 28 Gold-street, Brooklyn. Got liquor in some store on Beekman-street, port wine, of which she partook.

Mary—How long are you going to commit me for, Judge?

Judge—Ten days.

Mary—That is too long for the first time.

Officer—She was brought here in a handcart.

Mary—Because you abused me and tore my dress, and so I wouldn't go along with ye.

TOO FAR GONE TO KNOW.

William Lunegan lives at No. 23 Tillary-street, Brooklyn; got some liquor in this City and more in Brooklyn; was too drunk in New-York to remember where it came from; took brandy and gin.

STAGGERING.

William Conroy, of No. 65 Mott-street, was found staggering along in Beekman-street; got liquor in Roosevelt street, but where is a mystery.

IN DOORS.

Bridget McKeon, lives at No. 7 Mulberry-street; got liquor in her own house; got it over at the fruit store.

ONLY ONE PART OF THE STORY.

Henry Jenkins lives in Bayard-street; does not know the number and is not certain of the place where he got the liquor, but remembers that it was gin.

DISMISSED.

Michael Brady dismissed, no affidavit appearing against him.

NEW ACQUAINTANCES.

John O'Brien got his liquor of some Dutch immigrants just landing.

DENIES THE SOFT IMPEACHMENT.

Patrick Marrood drank no liquor and is not nor was not drunk.

DON'T KNOW ANYTHING.

E. McCormick has no permanent place of residence; drank brandy, but cannot say whence it came.

ON HIS "HAUNCHES."

John Hannah got two glasses of liquor somewhere in Greenwich-street.

MADE DRUNK BY MYTHS.

Thomas Dodwell got some liquor and was made drunk in Wooster-street and West Broadway of a myth.

WOUND UP.

Mary Murray got the liquor which wound her up in Centre-street, but does not know who sold it.

SPENT THE DAY OUT.

Pat Flanagan got liquor where he was spending the day, but does not know where it was bought.

BEER WITH GIN TO FLAVOR IT.

Mary Mackay, of Dover-street, number unknown, got her liquor at the corner of Dover and Water streets, in the grocery store; took a glass of gin and one of beer.

ESSEX MARKET.

A RAMBLER.

Morris Crowley, of No. 395 Tenth-street, was in Astoria to see some friends; got brandy there; don't know who keeps the establishment, but it passes under the "Astoria House;" got brandy also in Second-avenue, near Forty-second-street, and again near Sixty-first-street.

THE RISK OF LIQUOR DEALERS.

George Reed, No. 458 Fourth-street, bought wine at the Westchester House; paid ten cents for one glass of it, and considers it an overcharge, as equally as good can be got anywhere around at six cents; supposes it is to pay for the risk that the extra charge is made.

THE FIRST ATTEMPT.

Philip Blum, of Hoboken, drank beer and got drunk; it was his first failure.

PIPING UP THE AGONY.

Duncan Lowery, No. 274 Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, got his liquor in the sister city, but added on that quantity when he reached New-York.

A COUNTRY LASSIE.

Kate Keefe, of No. 222 Thirteenth-street, drank some gin in a neighbor's house; was treated to it; is only in the City one week, having lived in the country.

THE HUSBAND'S GIFT.

Ellen Scallon, No. 277 Eighth-street, drank gin purchased by her husband at the corner grocery store.

A POCKETED BOTTLE.

Patrick Ryan, No. 31 First-avenue, drank gin; got it from James McCue, who had a bottle in his pocket.

A MERRY ROVER.

James Congrove, Tenth-avenue, near Seventeenth-street, drank brandy and beer; bought it at Riley's, First-avenue, near Thirteenth-street; bought wine at Welch's, corner Eleventh-street and First-avenue; bought beer corner of Twelfth-street and First-avenue; don't know who keeps the place.

A THREE CENT GLASS.

William Hinn, No. 262 Thirteenth-street, bought brandy at Granlin's, in Thirteenth-street, corner First-avenue, one glass only, paid three cents for it; drank the rest of it in his own house; sent his child for it; it was brandy and beer.

TREATED ALL ROUND.

Henry Scallion, No. 330 Thirteenth-street, drank three glasses of brandy corner Twelfth-street and Avenue C. A woman standing in a store door of a store in Twelfth-street, between Avenues B and C, treated him to some brandy, but don't know who keeps the store; treated a man to some brandy but did not pay for it; got treated.

"SMILED" WITH THE FAIR SEX.

Patrick Lundigan, of Gowanus, L. I., bought brandy in Eighth-street; got beer in a private family in Scammel-street; Mrs. Colyer lives there; did not pay anything for it.

A PAIR OF E. H.'s.

Ann Hart, No. 239 Elizabeth-street, drank brandy; don't know where.

Martin Moore, First-avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets; don't know what kind of liquor he drank, or where he bought it.

IN A PASSION—NOT DRUNK.

Ann Clark, No. 301 Seventh-street, got no liquor; was not drunk. "I was in a high passion; a man gave me liquor (brandy) in my house."

TWO GLASSES.

Martin Dolan, No. 503 Pearl-street, drank two glasses at a store in Mangin-street.

AT HOME.

Thomas Boyle, No. 35 Forsyth street, drank liquor in his own house; can't tell where it was got; did not go for it.

AT EACH CORNER.

Barney Cofrid, Flushing-avenue, East Brooklyn, drank different kinds of liquor; got brandy corner of Gouverneur and Cherry streets; one Sullivan keeps the place; paid three cents a glass for it; also drank on three other corners of the same street, kept by "Dutchmen;" drank brandy and beer in said places.

FELL IN AT IT.

Michael Ryan drank brandy and beer on the corner of Rivington and Pitt streets. Paid for it; don't know that he drank at any other place.

AT JEFFERSON MARKET.

INEFFECTUAL.

James O'Shey resides in the First-avenue; drank brandy, gin and soda water, but cannot say where he bought them; drank the soda to take off the effects of the former to elude the vigilance of the policeman, but they appeared to be exceedingly much interested in his condition and helped him along.

COMPANION CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Martin Muldoon, No. 310 West Twentieth-street, was treated to two glasses of brandy by a friend at home; the brandy was good, but defendant finds the effects rather bitter.

INVASION OF HOME.

John King, No. 151 Leonard-street, drank gin at a private house.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER.

John Robinson of Thirty-ninth-street, near Eighth-avenue, Patrick Kerrigan of No. 305 West Twenty-ninth-street, James Clark of No. 300 Twenty-ninth-street, Michael Taggart of Thirty-third-street, John Kermin of No. 275 Eighth-avenue, Philip Sheehan of Forty-second-street, Henry Cunningham of Thirty-ninth-street, all own up to being drunk, but scorned to tell how they became so.

TAKING IT AS IT COMES.

James Moore and John Malony, both live at No. 109 Thirty-ninth-street, were out together and drank whatever came in the way. Did not mean to get drunk, only wanted to have a good time, but slipped the noose too far and got caught.

GAVE HER THE FIRST LESSON.

Patrick Calahan of No. 300 First-avenue, drank six glasses, and sent his child out for it.

A BRACE OF DUCKS.

James Riley and John Keegan roomed together at the corner Second-avenue and Thirty-first-street, went out on a "glorious spree," and were picked up by an officer in Thirty-third-street, after having had a general round of drinks.

Intoxication in Brooklyn.

Forty-six counts were made during the forty-eight hours previous to yesterday evening, of which twenty-one were for drunkenness. Of the latter, Justice Smith disposed of the following by fining them each $10: John Cundeld, James Henry, Wm. McDonald, Ellen Kelly, Patrick Gillen, James Nolan, Margaret Alexander and Bridget Kelly.

The following were brought before Justice Curtis: John Marshall, Daughlin Dooly, Michael McNamara, Isabella Price and James Gillen.

None of the above parties appeared to know where they got their liquor. They were fined $10 each.

BROOKLYN [illegible]—THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

The case of Thomas Berry, charged with selling liquor contrary to the provisions of the Prohibitory Law, which was to be tried before Justice Jacobs yesterday, was postponed by mutual consent of both parties, until the Supreme Court give their decision in the liquor cases argued before that Court during the last term.

The case of William Gutchard, charged with the same complaint as the above, and which was to be tried on Wednesday next, will be further postponed on the same grounds as the above.

The Rochester Liquor Case.

From the Daily Democrat.

LAGER BIER A MALT LIQUOR, AND THEREFORE PROHIBITED.—The tedious trial in the case of the Front-street lager bier seller, (RAU) came to a close on Friday night. The testimony was closed at 6 P. M., and at 7 the counsel commenced summing up, occupying two hours. Justice MOORE then charged the Jury with much perspicuity and general fairness, stating the law clearly, choosing to consider it constitutional, while it remains undecided, and briefly reviewing the testimony, which proved conclusively the sale of the liquor, and the evidence of its being composed in part of malt, and containing alcoholic properties. The Justice charged that if they found, from the evidence, that the liquor in question had intoxicating properties, or that it was a malt liquor, and had been sold by defendant contrary to law, they must find him guilty, under the act. They were to dismiss all questions as to the policy or impolicy of the law itself, and judge only as to its infraction—juries in Justices' Courts being, to a limited extent, judges of the terms of the law itself.

The Jury took the case at about 10 o'clock, and returned at 10½ with a verdict of "guilty."

NEW-YORK CITY.

Not So.

MR. BARNUM is out of town somewhere—off in New-England, *we think, trying to counteract* by his lectures the evil that the Commencement orators are doing at all the Colleges, by using his name invariably as the synonym of humbug. The country press insists that he is off scouring the country for new marvels, as the German Jews go out to Europe and drag the Continent for fresh singing-women for the Academy. Some of them definitely assert and stake their Sunday hats on the truth of the assertion, that he is negotiating for the services in his Museum of the snake-charmed girl of Gilmanton.

We love to probe these reports to their bottom, as we abominate printing a word that one might not take oath of as bead and head with the solemn truth.

So, yesterday, we sent our blandest reporter to the Museum to institute a thorough investigation of the report. The Albino's eyes flashed sparks, when *she was asked.* "No," *said she,* "MR. BARNUM would scorn to deal with monsters—his sensitive *mind would shrink back from the thought of bringing* the snake-girl to New-York." The Bearded *Lady, when asked if the rumor could be true,* almost fainted—ejaculating as she swooned—"It would be too disgusting." The impression is in the Museum that MR. BARNUM would deem the thing too immoral for his Museum, and too coarse to be thought *of. And inasmuch as the officers of that Institution* think it would prove a bad speculation since the arrest of the charmed girl's father, and the proof that the little girl has been bitten, we incline to the opinion that the report of an engagement was premature. *Those who are very curious to see the* exhibition would best go on to Boston. The Stonington route is the pleasantest, but by taking the New-Haven route one could get a chance to see the great curiosity a night earlier.

Nor is it true, so far as we can learn, that BARNUM has engaged the three racing Amazons of Seneca County, Ohio, to run against time and decency from the Hippodrome to the Bowling Green, and sit as candidates for places in the Portrait Gallery of Beauty before cooling off after the exercise.

The Workingmen.

The last meeting of the workingmen previous to their mass-meeting in the Park, was held last evening at No. 1 Avenue A. G. W. JAQUES occupied the Chair, and P. DONALDSON acted as Secretary. Nearly all the Wards were fully represented, and after the transaction of some business of a miscellaneous nature, the Chairman stated that the following gentlemen had been invited to address the mass-meeting on Wednesday, (to-morrow,) viz.: Gen. Ward, Hon. Mike Walsh, Hon. Gilbert C. Dean, Capt. Rynders, Theodore E. Tomlinson, Councilman Clancey, ex-Alderman Kelly, Hon. Nicholas Seagrist, H. W. Genett, Esq., John G. Doane, Esq., Hon. Daniel B. Taylor, Wm. B. Wardsworth, Esq., Hon. Judge Meech, Hon. A. C. Morton and Chauncey W. Shaffer.

Mr. HALL observed that although the speakers were numerous, and represented various parties, yet it was to be distinctly understood that this was no fusion of party, nor was it a party movement in any shape. It was simply a meeting of workingmen looking for their rights and trying to fight the rich man in order to procure bread for their families.

The next business was the election of a Treasurer, which resulted in the appointment of Mr. LOZER.

After the above appointment the meeting was occupied chiefly in collecting funds for the expenses attendant on the contemplated meeting, and a very large sum was collected.

A meeting of the Committee of Arrangements will take place at 9 o'clock this morning, at ABELL's in Broadway.

Interesting Casualty—Indeed a Very Interesting Case.

During the heaviest of the shower yesterday afternoon, as JOB SMITH, No. 589 Ann-street, dealer in old iron and plated ware, and SAMUEL JONES, of No. 555 Anthony-street, ship chandler, were riding up Broadway to take tea at Hon. GEO. BANCROFT's, (now gone to Newport, not to Rome, as was reported,) a middle-aged gentleman on the sidewalk had his umbrella turned. It did not create any great excitement, nor did it hurt anybody, but it occurred to Mr. SMITH, who makes the best bargains in old plated ware of anybody in these parts, and also to Mr. JONES, who pays higher for rags and old rigging than any man in the Sixth Ward, that if they would call at the DAILY TIMES Office and state the case in the right shape, it might answer as well as an advertisement, and the editor would be thankful beside. They pleaded that the *Evening Post* did a similar job for two distinguished literary gentlemen the other day, who, on their visit to Mr. IRVING, saw or heard tell of a man's being struck with lightning. The argument was satisfactory, and we publish the interesting casualty.

Embarrassing Situation of a Public Speaker.

At a late celebration connected with Common School affairs, one of the distinguished gentlemen who superintended the meeting was observed by his friends to be unusually stiff in his manner, and to appearances greatly embarrassed in the delivery of his speech. At the time, our indefatigable reporter was unable to account for it. But to the truly enterprising all first causes, like murder, will "out" after a while.

It happened thus: The evening was exceedingly hot, and the saloon was excessively small for the company that crowded into it. It was so hot that even the devoutest readers of the *Churchman* plied their fans, though indeed, it was a secular occasion and they need not have consulted their consciences at all. The distinguished Doctor of whom we speak, was no less affected by the heat than were the audience. But unlike them he had a duty to perform. He wore thin white pants that were whiter than snow, and thinner than pants should be on a hot night. He had been announced, had wiped the perspiration from his excited brow, and was in the act of rising, when a sudden rent that spanned just half the circle of his pants where their breadth was most imposing, shocked the orator. It was too late to retire,—indeed retiring, unless most skilfully managed, were infinitely worse than facing the audience. So he went on, and if never before, he did that night what BACON says a great man doeth,—he "looked before and behind with most tremulous care." The Doctor's friends will readily forgive his lack of suavity and ease upon that occasion, when they have read the reason for it.

To Get Across Town.

It is a great shame that after this date onward, until there is a great reform, in a City of New-York's pretensions, a lady cannot ride from the longitude of Second-avenue to that of Fifth-avenue without paying the expenses of a carriage hired for the purpose. Hitherto, by means of a system of commutation, of which the particulars were kept as far from the public understanding as possible, travel across town, by means of the Second-street and a few other lines, has been feasible for the initiated. Henceforth that privilege is denied us, and if they who are West-siders wish—and what business have they indeed to deal at all together? Is not the west side the residence of fashion, and the east of Germans and mechanics?—but if they do wish to deal at all with the East side people, they must walk it, or take different stages, pay double fare, and get within a dozen blocks, if they can, thus, of their destination. It strikes us it would be well not to stand it much longer. Either let us have our commutation system again extended and on a better basis, or let us have two or three across-town lines established. Even between America and Africa a line of steamers has been talked of as desirable. Why not equally necessary a line of stages from the east to the western shores of our City? The difference in the people is certainly *no greater.*

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I perceive the following posted in all the Transfer lines of stages, viz.:

"NOTICE.—On and after Wednesday, 1st day of August next, no transfer tickets will be given or taken on this line." Signed by the proprietors.

'Tis well known that the transfer system about to be abolished, was agreed to by these same parties in consideration of the withdrawal of a line of stages put on a few years since by Mr. BERTINE, who was enjoined and thereby prevented from competing with those whose influence compelled him to withdraw upon a promise of the several proprietors to transfer all passengers over their lines in crossing the City above Grand-street at *sixpence each.* The same has, I believe, been kept up uninterruptedly until the present time, and the public have been accommodated, (myself and family among the number,) and I feel it is somewhat of a breach of confidence in said parties in now abolishing the system. I am persuaded that there has not been much loss to the proprietors, for they certainly succeeded in driving off a powerful opposition, which movement has been the primary means of establishing the transfer system. The public convenience requires a cheap mode of conveyance across town. I believe a line through Bleecker-street from river to river, and another through Ca*nal-street, (when it shall be completed,) also from* river to river, at three cents fare, would pay as well *as many of the long routes at sixpence.* If I am correctly informed, all the proprietors except CURTIS & Co. are willing to continue the system, and I am informed Messrs. CURTIS & Co.'s reason for withdrawal is based upon the small balance of trade against him in their settlements. If their act shall put one or more lines across town at half the cost to the public using such convenience, it appears to me that a larger balance of trade against such parties will be the result, unless it shall draw an unwilling promise again to accommodate the public for another indefinite period. Many of the old routes during the past eighteen months reduced their fare to three and four cents, which drove the mass of stage proprietors to a consolidation in order to keep the price up. The public, when once aroused to a sense of right, are more powerful than all consolidations compacted together for selfish ends.

ONE IN FAVOR OF THE TRANSFER.

Gleanings from the Mayor's Office.

A STREET BLOCKADED.

Complaint is made that Bethune-street is entirely blocked up and rendered impassable between Washington and West-streets, by the piles of lumber built up on both sides.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

It is alleged that the houses, Nos. 6 and 8 Varick-street, are kept in a very disorderly manner, to the great disturbance of the peaceful slumbers of the neighborhood.

[Advertisement.]

DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCES ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON.—There is not a more beautiful place for a residence within hailing distance of this City, we believe, than in the thriving village of Yonkers. It is accessible several times a day by railroad and steamboat. To those who contemplate purchasing a home in the country, we would call their attention to the advertisement of Mr. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, in another column. He announces that he will sell at auction to-morrow, at the Merchants' Exchange, fifty-four cottage and villa sites on Riverdale, Valentine and Franklin avenues, in the village of Yonkers. These lots are in size, from a half to two and a quarter acres each. A large portion of the property is situated on the banks of the Hudson River, and affords an extensive view of the surrounding country. The location is said to be healthy, and the neighborhood is excellent.

[Advertisement.]

SHOCKING ACCIDENT—A LITTLE GIRL SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.—The public being informed through the medium of our valuable sheet that CHAS. H. RING was agent for the celebrated Balm of Thousand Flowers, (the only article that beautifies the complexion and removes all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face,) a tremendous crowd gathered around his store yesterday morning, for the purpose of purchasing the article. In the rush a little girl was pushed over and severely injured. N. B.—We have just been informed that the child is out of danger. The proprietors have generously sent her anxious parents one whole gross of Balm. Ye Constabel was not on hand in time to prevent the accident.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A Great Cure for Female Complaints will be found in HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. The wonderful cures effected by these medicines in complaints incidental to Females would appear incredible to the citizens of the Union if the fact were not daily confirmed. A trial will insure their recommendation. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The great pantomime of "Mazulm the Night Owl," made a most decided hit at this house last night, with Mons. WEITHOFF, Mons. SCHMIDT, Mons. G. SMITH and M'lle THERESE. The drama of the "Lady of the Lake," with Mr. J. R. SCOTT, Miss HATHAWAY, and the Company, will commence the entertainment.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES FOR THE AUTUMN TRADE.—We are manufacturing some new styles of Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, &c., in gilt, and in French and artistic bronze, which purchasers are invited to examine. CURTIS & RAY, No. 13 Canal-street, between Broadway and Centre-street.

Launch of the Defender—Speech of Hon. Edward Everett.

From the Boston Courier, July 29.

The launch of the new packet-ship *Defender*, from the yard of Mr. DONALD MCKAY, was the principal town event of Saturday morning. The ship is owned by Messrs. D. S. KENDALL and C. H. P. PLYMPTON. She is of most graceful model, registers 1,400 tons, her length is 200 feet, depth of hold 24 feet, breadth 38 feet 6 inches, and a finely carved statue of DANIEL WEBSTER ornaments her bow. The launch, which took place at 10½ o'clock, was witnessed by a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen. Among the persons of distinction present, we recognized Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Hon. BENJAMIN SEAVER, FLETCHER WEBSTER, Esq., and Hon. JOHN P. BIGELOW. After the launch a large party met at the house of Capt. MCKAY, on White-street, and partook of a collation.

This over, Capt. MCKAY, in a few felicitous remarks, introduced Hon. Mr. EVERETT, who said that the occasion was one on which a formal speech would be out of place. His friend, Mr. KENDALL, one of the owners, in writing to him to attend the launch, had not said a word about a speech. An orator would seem almost like a land lubber here, and if he came with his tropes and figures, he would be thought to be playing a superfluous and foolish part. We look to you, Mr. MCKAY, he said, for the entertainment on this occasion. We came to listen to the music of your mallet as it knocked away the last block which held the beautiful vessel to the shore, and sent her to her destined element. Mr. EVERETT then expressed his gratification at the successful launch, and alluded briefly to the name of the ship, and the statute of the beloved WEBSTER which adorned her prow, which he said seemed to be looking down upon the waters and commanding them, as he who it represented commanded the hearts of his fellow men when living. Giving the noble ship the name she bears was, he said, a just tribute to his long, faithful, might he not say, ill-requited services. He did defend the Constitution, not merely as every good citizen defends the government to which he owes allegiance, but because he saw in it the guaranty of inestimable blessings; because he felt that it is a kind of earthly Providence, surrounding us while we wake and while we sleep, and securing to us an amount of blessing such as have been enjoyed by no other people since the Creation. Another reason why Mr. WEBSTER prized the Constitution was that it spread its protecting ægis over the commerce of the country. He knew, as we all know, that commerce is the civilizer of nations, the parent of liberty, refinement, and the arts. He knew how the Constitution had lifted our commerce up from the miserable position which it occupied before that instrument was framed and adopted—how it had bound the different sections of the country together, harmonizing their varied interests, and bringing about that mutually beneficial intercourse which we now enjoy. But he was going too far, and would not detain the company further. Soon, he said, this noble ship will spread her canvas to the breeze, and as her captain, as he stands upon her *deck and looks towards his home, receding from his sight, he will be accompanied by the best wishes of numerous friends. He may* be sure that he can enter no port, however distant, where the name and fame of the DEFENDER OF THE CONSTITUTION have not preceded him: he can enter no port, however distant, where the flag of the Union which he bears will not be a sufficient protection, and let me add that he can enter no port where a ship built by DONALD MCKAY will not stand A No. 1, and if there were a letter before A, and a higher figure than 1, she would be entitled to it. In conclusion, Mr. EVERETT alluded very happily to the secret of Mr. MCKAY's success. He said he had been at a loss to comprehend it. Eighty-two ships he has built, all of the same fine class as we have seen launched to-day. Since he had been under this roof, he had learned the secret of that success. He saw it in good family government—in a good helpmeet. And who would say that much of that success is not to be credited to the sure counsels and cheering words of our accomplished hostess. He also congratulated Mr. MCKAY, Sen., on the honor and fame of his *son—alluding to the patriarch as the father of four*teen children, and as having fifty grand-children, nine of whom were born last year. In closing his happy remarks, of which we have given an imperfect outline, Mr. EVERETT proposed:

The Health of Donald McKay—A successful voyage to the noble ship, and all prosperity to Messrs. KENDALL & PLYMPTON, her enterprising owners.

Appropriate and interesting remarks were after*wards made by ex-Mayor SEAVER and Col. TRAIN.*

We understand that contributions are being made by inventors and other friends of Hon. CHAS. *MASON, late Commissioner of Patents, for a testi*monial to be presented to him, in token of their *appreciation of his services in that office.* S. T. SHAGERT, Esq., Acting Commissioner at Washington, is the Treasurer of the Fund, to whom all contributors may enclose their amounts by mail. The testimonial is to consist of a service of plate. The opportunity of contributing to the Fund will continue until the 1st of October.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, July 26, at the residence of the bride's brother, by Rev. L. S. Lord, JOHN TULLY to Miss HARRIET F. BOGGS, daughter of Wm. G. Boggs, all of this City.

On Saturday morning, July 14, by Rev. A. H. Wright, Mr. JAMES H. MILNE, of this City, to Miss ANNA WILLSE, of Hoboken, N. J.

In Fairfield, Conn., on Monday morning, July 30, by Rev. Dr. Lord, JOSEPH S. SPINNEY, of San Francisco, Cal., and SARAH FRANCES, daughter of the late Capt. John Banker, of Fairfield.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

DIED.

In this City, on the morning of Monday, July 30, Mrs. JANE KING, Matron of Bellevue Hospital, and for the last 25 years connected with that institution.

Her funeral will take place from the above place, foot of 26th st., East River, this (Tuesday) morning, at 11 o'clock. Her friends and those of her son, John King, are respectfully invited to attend.

In this City, on Sunday morning, July 29, GEORGE BACON, Esq., in the 64th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 263 4th av., on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Hartford for interment.

In this City, on Monday morning, July 30, at his residence, No. 18 Gramercy-park, MOSES MAYNARD, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from Calvary Church, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock.

In this City, on Thursday, July 26, GEO PIKE, only child of Rev. George C. and Mary E. Lucas, aged 10 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 1, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, No. 9 East 33d-st.

In this City, on Sunday morning, July 29, Mrs. SALLY ANDREWS, relict of Joseph Andrews, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Simeon Dayfoos, No. 662 Houston st.

In this City, on Monday July 30, of disease of the heart, GEORGE HENRY HARRISON, aged 21 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of the United American Guards, Harrington Guards, Bunker Hill Chapter, No. 27, O. U. A., and Guardian Engine Company No. 29, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 22 Grove-st., without further invitation.

☞ Boston and Lowell papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, at No. 23 East Degraw st., on Friday, July 27, of cholera infantum, MARGARET AUGUSTA KEYS, infant daughter of Thomas and Jane C. McCaffry.

At Jersey City, of marasmus, on Sunday evening, July 29, DUDLEY S. GREGORY, infant son of Clarissa J. and Daniel E. Gavit, aged 1 year, 8 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the corner of Coles and South 7th sts., this Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

At Nyack, on Sunday morning, July 29, MARY JULIA WATERBURY, youngest daughter of Charles A. and Mary Julia Waterbury, aged 2 years, 4 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 10 Commerce-st., without further invitation.

At West Morrisania, on Monday, July 30, at the residence of her parents, ANNA, twin daughter of Joseph and Amanda Van Vleck, aged 9 months and 23 days.

On Saturday morning, July 28, of consumption, MATILDA SOPHIA WILSON, wife of William Wilson, aged 24 years.

Her remains were interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

On Monday, July 23, at No. 11 Jersey st., MARY BERRY, aged 7 months. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 30.

$6,000 Virginia 6s	97¼	50 New-Creek Coal Co.	2
20,000 do......b60	97½	650 Erie Railroad......b3	51
50,000 Missouri 6s	95	150 do......s60	50¾
5,000 do......b30	95¼	300 do......s3	51
1,000 Erie Con. Bds '71	87	20 do......c	51
7,000 do......c	87½	7 Wis. Lake Shore R. R.	98
10,000 do......b10	87¾	10 do	98
26,500 Ill C. R.R. Bds...c	86	10 do	98
15,000 do......b60	86	5 Mich. Cen. R. R.	98
5,000 do......s3	86	8 do	98
10,000 do......b3	86	20 Reading Railroad...s60	89
15,000 do	86	600 do......c	89
5,000 Ill. Freel'd Bds...s3	90	300 do......b10	89
5,000 do......b30	91	1050 do......s3	89
1,500 N. Y. Cen 6's	91	200 do......b15	89
500 N. Y. Cent. 7's	103	100 do......b3	89
5,000 do	103	100 do......s3	89
10 Union Bank	120	100 do......s3	89
43 Del. & Hud C. Co...b60	132	200 Harlem Railroad...c	27
83 do	131	50 Hud. Riv. Railroad...c	41
100 Bank of Commerce	109	50 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.R.	103
20 Nassau Bank	103	75 Panama Railroad...c	104
5 Commonwealth Bank	100	100 do......s60	104½
8 Ohio Life & Trust Co.	99	100 do	104
5 Home Insurance Co.	95	6 Gal. & Chicago R. R.	106
300 Nicaragua Trans Co...c	19	50 Ill. Cen. Railroad	[illegible]
50 do......b10	19	133 do	[illegible]
80 Pennsylv'a Coal Co.	111	100 do......b10	[illegible]
400 Cumber. Coal Co...s3	27	50 Ills. Cen. $20 ass.	[illegible]
100 do......b3	27	50 Cleve. & Tol. R. R. b60	96
100 do	27	100 do	[illegible]
50 N.Y.C RR. ops ex div.	98	204 do......b3	90
50 do...s3 aft ops	98	50 do......b60	90
100 do	98		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY sold this day, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$6,000 California State 7 ℘ cent. bonds of 1870	87½
8,000 Fort Wayne and S.R.R 7 ℘ cent. R.R. bonds	75½
10,000 Virginia State 6 ℘ cent. bonds	98¼
10,000 Panama Railroad bonds, 2d issue	104
7,000 1 Certificate of the Breckenridge C. C. Co.	11 50
400 shares L. E., W. & St. L. R.R. (hypothecated)	37 50
50 shares North River Bank	100

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 Missouri 6s	95	100 Erie Railroad......b3	51
10,000 do	95	400 do	51
20,000 do......b3	95	500 do......b60	51
30,000 Louisiana 6s	95	200 do......s15	51
2,000 Erie Bds. of '75	[illegible]	100 do......s30	51
5,000 Erie Con. B. '71 b30	87½	200 Hud. Riv. R. R...s30	41
5,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. B b30	87	200 do......b60	41
46,000 do	86	100 Reading Railroad	[illegible]
200 Nicar. Trans. Co	[illegible]	200 do	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	200 do	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	300 do	[illegible]
30 Cumb. Coal Co.	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
200 do	[illegible]	100 Panama Railroad	[illegible]
200 do	[illegible]	20 do	[illegible]
300 do	[illegible]	200 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	[illegible]
50 do	[illegible]	100 Mich. Central R. R.	97
100 do	[illegible]	30 Harlem Railroad...c	29½

MONDAY, July 30—P. M.

The Official Bank Averages for Saturday, July 28,—advertised on another page of our paper,—show the following actual changes in the various departments from the previous weekly returns:

Increase of Loans	$54,652
Increase of Specie	1,977
Increase of Circulation	2,412
Decrease in Deposits	488,802

These figures indicate remarkable steadiness in the movements of the City Banks. The position which they now occupy is, on the whole, a safe one, and if they can only maintain and protect themselves therein, they must continue to prosper. The alarm that certain parties are endeavoring to create about the magnitude of the Bank loans, on the strength of what they style "so light a specie reserve," is unwarranted. When the disproportion in these two items was relatively greater, and the condition of the Money market was not, in any sense, so easy and encouraging,—the Banks were generally regarded as being in tolerably independent and comfortable circumstances. Nor did the panic-makers of the time being, oppose this view, or denounce it, as a false one. An opinion, then so widely entertained, must have had something of a just basis; and what was true at that period is equally true at present. The banks are doing a legitimate business on legitimate principles; and *persistence in such a course is fraught* with success. They are not abetting speculators, *as has been charged. Speculation—as usually de*fined—does not now exist in financial or commercial circles. Current operations are marked by an extreme degree of caution and reserve. No one manifests the genuine speculative spirit, and as this is not apparent, it is improbable that the banks are aiming to develop and nurture it.

Including the Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	July 1, '54.	July 21, '55.	July 28, '55.
Loans	$88,608,501	$99,029,147	$99,083,799
Specie	11,130,100	15,918,999	15,920,976
Circulation	9,068,253	7,407,666	7,409,409
Deposits	71,457,981	82,079,590	81,625,788
In Sub-Treasury	8,130,148	2,778,052	2,694,305

The Stock Market to-day was pretty lively and steady. State Securities were more sought after. Missouri Sixes found free buyers at each meeting of the Board, opening at 95 and closing at 95¼, b3. $20,000 Louisiana Sixes were sold during the afternoon session at 95. Virginia Sixes were in further request at rather firmer rates. The activity in Railroad Bonds was, in a measure, restricted to Illinois Central, which reached 87, and Erie Convertibles of '71, which left off at 87½, b20. Of Railway Shares the most inquired for were Reading, which opened at 89½, s60, and closed at 90, and Erie, which were steady. New-*York Central, ex-dividend, were rather quiet, but* firm, the latest Board quotation being 98, s60. *DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. will pay on the 20th of* August the dividend of 4 ℘ cent. on the Stock of this Company, registered in New-York. Hudson River attracted attention at about previous rates. Harlem were in better request, and rose to 29½. *Panama sold freely, and left off at 105½*—a decided advance on Saturday's closing price. Illinois Central were quiet and easier. Michigan Central improved ½ ℘ cent.; Galena and Chicago, ½; while Cleveland and Toledo closed at 90, having been *moderately dealt in.* A small lot of Michigan Southern and Northern Indians brought 103. In the way of light fancy Stocks, Cumberland Coal continued the briskest, and left off at the enhanced rate of 28½, b20. The market was decidedly strong and buoyant at the close. The various Money circulars prepared for the steamer sailing from Boston, on Wednesday, and this day's transactions at the Stock Board, furnish the following quotations for the leading Government, State and miscellaneous Securities, which are known, and more or less dealt in, on the other side.

U. States 6s of 1867-8	120½	Memphis 6s	71
New-York 6s of 1872	119½	St. Louis County 6s	85
New-York 6s of 1873	119½	Sacramento City 10s	87
Ohio 6s of 1860	106	New-York Central 7s	102½
Ohio 6s of 1875	112	New-York Central 6s	91½
Pennsylvania 5s, old	90	N. Y. Central Shares	98
Pennsylvania Coupons	93½	Erie 7s, 1883	98
Kentucky 6s	102	Erie 7s, 1875	93¼
Virginia 6s	97½	Erie Shares	51
Tennessee 6s	97	Panama Shares	105¼
Louisiana 6s	95	Hudson 1st Mort	104
Missouri 6s	95½	Hudson Convert	77½
North Carolina 6s	98	Illinois Central 7s	87½
Georgia 6s	98	Illinois Free Lands	91½
California 7s	87	Illinois Shares	97
Indiana 5s	84½	Reading Shares	90
New-York City 5s, long	101	Cleve. & Columbus	106
Philadelphia 6s	93½	Galena	105½
Cincinnati 6s	96	Rock Island	96
Baltimore 6s	99½	Dayton	85
St. Louis 6s	85½	Toledo	90
New-Orleans R. R. 6s	90	Alton 1st Mort	—
New-Orleans 6s, reg	91	Alton 2s, 2d Mort	—
Pittsburg 6s	80	Mich. South. Shares	103
San Francisco 10s	104½	Michigan Central	97
Chicago 6s	93	Ohio Trust ex div	99¼
Detroit 7s	102½	Delaware & Hudson	132
Cleveland 7s	104½	Pennsylvania Coal	111

Money was quite freely offered, but there existed nothing like a corresponding demand for it, and loan and discount rates were without variation—the former ranging from 5@7 ℘ cent., mainly 6 ℘ cent., and the latter 6@7 ℘ cent. First class borrowers obtained loans, and prime paper was discounted readily at our lowest quotations. In Foreign Exchanges the transactions were limited, and rates were scarcely sustained, business for the *Canada* not having been fairly commenced. It is not apt to be any way extensive.

EXCHANGES.

London	109¾@110	Bremen	79 @ 79¼
Paris	5.12½@5.13¾	Hamburg	36½@ 36¾
Amsterdam	41@ 41¼	Antwerp	5.13¾@5.16¼
Frankfort	41½@ 41¾		

Money Circular for the Continent.

TRANSLATED EXTRACT.

Per Canada.] NEW-YORK, Monday, July 30, 1855.

Since our advices of 24th inst., the market has become more active, and Stocks generally have risen. Among the causes for this revival, we may mention extensive orders from London for the Bonds of several Railways, and in particular for Illinois Central, Freeland and Construction Bonds, Erie 1883s, Erie 1875s, and the Michigan Central 8 ℘ cent. Bonds of 1860 and 1869. From the Continent, the orders are unimportant. Moreover, the Western Banks, the circulation of which suffered so severe a contraction in 1854, are taking steps to restore it to its ordinary proportions, with the view *of meeting the want of currency that will be felt owing* to the heavy movement of the crops next *Fall.* This will create, on their part, a lively demand for State Stocks as a basis for circulation, and this prospect *seems already to give firmness to the market.* The contraction of 1854 is estimated at $43,000,000, and the expansion of circulation during the next year at $50,000,000—but only a portion of this circulation will be based on State Stocks.

State Stocks have given rise to some large transactions in private, among others, Indianas and Missouris. Some lots of Californias have been taken for foreign account. Indianas, Kentuckys, Lousianas and North Carolinas have advanced ½ ℘ cent. Virginias and Californias are firm without change. Missouris have declined ½, Tennessee 1 ℘ cent.

City Bonds are quiet. Sales of Railway Bonds have been rather active, with an upward tendency. Erie 1883 Bonds have advanced ¼; Erie 1875 Bonds ½; Erie 1871 Bonds 1 ℘ cent.; Illinois Central Construction Bonds 1½; Freeland Bonds *with the privilege* 2, those *without privilege* 1½; (sales at 86,) New-York Central 6s ½, and the 7 ℘ cent. issue ½ ℘ cent. Large sales of Michigan Central 8 ℘ cent. Bonds, due 1860 and 1869, have been made, with an advance of 2½ ℘ cent.; Ohio and Pennsylvania Income Bonds have risen 1 ℘ cent. There have also been some sales of La Crosse and Milwaukee Bonds. Panama Bonds have advanced 4 ℘ cent.

Railroad Shares are generally higher. The rise is 1½ on Chicago and Rock Island, 1 on Galena and Chicago, 1½ on Illinois Central, 2½ on Michigan Central, ½ on New-York Central, (ex div.,) and 4½ ℘ cent. on Panama shares. Michigan Southern Railroad has fallen off ½ ℘ cent. with trifling sales. Reading, after falling to 87½, immediately recovered to 89½, and closes at 90.

St. Louis County Bonds, and Milwaukee City 7 ℘ cent., the latter at an advance of 1½ ℘ cent.; San Francisco 10 ℘ cent., (payable N. Y.) are in demand, but none offered for sale.

MARIE & KANZ.

Money Circular for the Continent.

Partial Translation.] NEW-YORK, July 30, 1855.

We have no marked change to notice in our Stock Market since our advices on 24th inst. The absence from the City during the Summer of a large number of our capitalists naturally tends to slacken business, and we have had but a very limited business during the first part of the week. The arrival of the Liverpool steamer to 14th inst., however, having brought orders of some importance, has given more animation principally for some of our leading Railroad Bonds. The general tendency of prices during the week has been upwards; the rise is more decidedly felt to-day.

From all parts of the country the news is confirmed respecting the unprecedented abundance of the grain crops, now mostly secured.

United States 6's of 1867-8 are offered at a decline of ½ ℘ cent. With but limited sales, there has been no fluctuation in California 7's, and a rise of 1½ on Indiana 5's; of ½ on Virginia 6's; of ½ on Tennessee 6's; and Missouri 6's, with considerable doing, close at last week's prices.

City and County Bonds remain very quiet. Some Milwaukee 7's, Detroit 7's, Sacramento 10's, have been done without alteration in prices, and some St. Louis 6's at a trifling decline. San Francisco 10's, payable in New-York, are in demand; there are none for sale.

Since the arrival of the Liverpool steamer some considerable transactions have taken place in Michigan Central 8 ℘ cent. Bonds, from 100 to 101; in Illinois Central Construction, at a rise of 1½; in Freeland Bonds of 2½; also, some Erie 7's, 1875 and 1871, at a rise of 2 ℘ cent. Other Railroad Bonds quoted at the Brokers' Board, without transactions worth mentioning, are looking up. Some resales of Milwaukee and Mississippi 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund have taken place at 88 to 88½.

DE COPPET & CO.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—JULY 28.

Names of Banks.	Av'e am't of Loans & Dis.	Av'e am't of Specie.	Av. am't of Circulation.	Av'e am't of Deposits.
Am. Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. Commonwealth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of N. America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of the Republic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. St. New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bowery Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bull's Head Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butch. & Drov. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatham Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemical Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenwich Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grocers' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Island City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather Manuf. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Market Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. Bank'g Asso.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Trad. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merch. Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nassau Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. County Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ocean Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Nicholas Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh Ward Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoe & Leather Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TOTALS.

Loans	[illegible]	Circulation	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	Deposits	[illegible]

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 30.

Money easy. Stocks dull. Reading 44 9-16; Morris Canal 14½; Long Island Railroad 16½; Pennsylvania Railroad 44 9-16; Pennsylvania State Fives 85.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 30—12½ P. M.

FLOUR quiet and drooping; Common Wisconsin $7 75. WHEAT lower; sales 7,000 bushels Upper Lake Spring, at $1 46. CORN lower; sales 20,000 bushels at 74c. OATS steady. CANAL FREIGHTS a shade easier. Corn to New-York, 12½c. Receipts for the last 48 hours: Flour, 3,300 bbls.; Corn, 100,000 bush. Canal exports for same time: Flour, 642 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 127,000 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 28.

The COTTON Market is a trifle higher, say at ⅛c., owing to the light stock on hand. Sales, to-day, 2,500 bales.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—J. M. Smith, John A. Higgins, lady, 2 children and servant, Mrs. S. C. Clarke and son, E. Barrett and lady, J. Pancoast, lady and 3 children, Miss S. E. Miller, A. B. Shepperson, R. E. King, Dr. H. Nelson, F. W. Plummer, J. E. Grotter, J. C. Ames, E. Allen, Mrs. and Miss McKeever, A. B. McKeever, T. H. Sherwood, J. G. Ayres, W. R. Grant, R. E. Belcam, James W. Curtis and lady, Miss E. E. Gibb, F. R. Rulsley, J. T. Allyn, John Allyn, J. C. Whitmore, F. C. Puddington, E. E. Bokes, Mr. Ely, Mr. Bennett and 2 children, Joseph E. Potts, M. Dodd and lady, E. G. Staples, lady and child, Miss E. E. Fowler, Miss E. Ferguson, Miss E. Ray, Mr. F. Cecil, 3 children and servant, W. A. Dickinson, W. C. Sullivan, James E. O'Donough, J. B. Cottinger, N. B. Howes, T. C. McCloses, lady and daughter, J. H. Egan, lady and 3 children, C. D. Mahaffy, H. E. Bulkley, L. Rowe, Jr., G. W. Mahaffy—and 28 in steerage.

In steamship Isabel, from Havana and Charleston—J. Manesa, D. Davis, A. Landrita, P. Gowlan, E. D. Bayland, E. D. Campo, S. Fernandy, M. Sangrey, W. Hurd, lady, child and sister, F. Manesta, A. Angiado, D. H. Mier, D. Doran, S. Walter, E. Reuter, S. Brown, M. Campbell, S. Geger, P. Osgrove, Dr. Davis, M. Stacy, S. Rollins.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 56	Sun sets	7 12	Moon rises	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	7 22	Gov. Island	[illegible]	Hell Gate	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...MONDAY, JULY 30.

Cleared.

Ships—Hero, Stafford, St. Johns, N. B., George Bulkley; Midnight, Hatch, San Francisco, James Smith & Son; S. Holmes, Griffster, St. Stephens, W. Nelson & Sons; E. Robinson, Robinson, St. John, N. B., Snow & Burgess.

Barks—Southerner, Walton, Cobain, Yates & Porterfield; Ottawa, Briner, Havana, J. M. Moss & Nephew; N. G. Hitchborn, Randall, Searsport, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brigs—Eliza Ann, Toney, St. Jago, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Anna, (Sic.,) Francisco, Marseilles, Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.; Annandale, Pendleton, Camden, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schooners—Arctic, Crittchett, Alexandria, Abbott, Dodge & Co.; Citizen, Wallace, Portland, Russell & Vinton; John Price, Sears, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord; Louisa, Inland, Plymouth, J. T. Johnson; N. W. Smith, Burton, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Martha Maria, Scott, Salem, E. W. Ropes & Co.; Manhasset, Brown, Savannah, Scranton & Tallman; Lamartine, Briggs, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; Tomah, Hobbs, St. Johns, N. B., Scott, Son & Co.

Propeller—Black Diamond, Loper, Philadelphia, W. R. Thompson.

Arrived.

Steamship Isabel, Rollins, Havana July 25, and Charleston July 28 with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Alesto, Richardson, Shields 55 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Bark William, (of Fall River,) Gray, Galveston July 4, with cotton &c., to D. C. Murray.

Brig Bloomer, (Br.,) King, Hillsboro', N. S., with plaster to master.

Brig Enterprise, Wiseman, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schr. S. E. Parker, [illegible], Hampton, Va., 4 ds., with wheat to J. G. Williams.

Schr. Emily, Mankin, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to D. C. Murray.

Bark Brilliant, Sigsbee, New-Orleans 20 ds., with tobacco to order.

Schr. Eclipse, Davis, Savannah, 8 ds., with lumber to Doboy & Co.—vessel to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr. Frances Satterly, Jackson, Charleston 4 ds., with cotton, &c., to J. Caldwell & Co.

Schr. Wm. Hyde, (Br., 3-masted,) Barnes, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with plaster to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Luce, Perry, Elizabeth City, N. C., 4 ds., with wheat to Brown & De Rossett.

Schr. J. S. Lane, Cobb, fm. Chincoteague, Va., with wood, bound to Stamford.

Schr. Mary Delphine, Allen, from Rondout, bound to Portsmouth.

Schr. Vintage, Coleman, fm. Albany, for Boston.

Schr. A. Stephens, Bacon, fm. Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Montano, West, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Amanda, Nickerson, Albany for Boston.

Schr. Panama, Allen, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Highlander, Hinckley, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Albany, Hodges, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Perine, ——, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. Grace Darling, Baker, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. Henry Clay, ——, Albany, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Cataract, Marshall, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Ella, Chincoteague, Va., with wood.

Propeller Piedmont, (Cromwell's line,) Post, Baltimore, with cotton and rice to John Kirby.

WIND—During the day, S. S. E., with rain and fog at Sunset.

Below.

Ship Ocean Telegraph, (of Belfast, Me.,) fm St. John, July 20, Sandy Hook, 40 miles W.—by steamer Huntress.

Ship Andrew Foster, Whittemore, to J. Ogden at Quarantine—by steamer Huntress.

Memoranda.

Capt. Richardson, of ship Alesto makes the following report: July 3, in lat. 46 10, lon. 28 50, in a very heavy gale, hove overboard 100 tons coal to keep her afloat, the ship leaking badly, carried away the fore topgallant backstays, and sprung the mast, split sails, sprung forestopsail yard, carried away main rail on the starboard side, and sprung a leak badly. July 16, lat. 41 51, lon. 44 51, spoke ship Atkanaan, from Shields for Portsmouth, N. H., and in the gale of the 1st and 3d was obliged to heave overboard 150 tons coal.

Spoken, &c.

July 24, off Gun Key, was seen bark [illegible], bound South.

July 26, off Hatteras, ship Francesca, fm. New-Orleans for Boston.

June 12, lat. 42 42, lon. [illegible], ship [illegible], bound for Hamburg, 17 ds. out.

July 28, lat. 38, lon. 74, brig John Brush, for Georgetown, S. C.

July 28, off Carysfort Reef, bark Jenny Pitts, for New-York.